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Monday, December 4, 1972
Agrahayana 13, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 4, 1972/*Agrani-
yana 13, 1994 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair

WELCOME TO POLISH PARLIAM- ENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

I have great pleasure in welcoming on my own and your behalf our distinguished guests, the Polish Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Mr. Edward Babiuch, M.P. The delegates are seated in the Special Box.

They are on a short visit to our country. Ours is a vast country. We wish they had stayed longer. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay.

We convey our best wishes and greetings through them to their people, assuring them our deep friendship for their Government and the people and wishing them all peace, happiness and prosperity.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tubewell maintenance and repair Service in Community Development Blocks

***284. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no regular tubewell maintenance and repair service in every Community Development Block as a result of which farmers are facing difficulties in sinking tubewells; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to mitigate their sufferings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is no regular maintenance/repair service available in every community development block for tubewells. However, this does not come in the way of sinking of tubewells by the farmers as there are facilities for sinking of tubewells as well as for maintenance and repairs of pumpsets etc. available from other sources at the option of the farmers.

(b) The steps taken by the Government for maintenance and repairs of tubewells include:

- (i) arrangement through dealers supplying the pumpsets on loan to the farmers, for providing after-sale service during the guarantee period and providing the repair facilities after that through their mechanics on some fixed charges;
- (ii) providing repair facilities through the workshops owned by State Governments in some States;
- (iii) providing repair facilities through Agro Industries Corporations in some States;
- (iv) encouraging private workshops for providing repair facilities for pumpsets/tubewells etc., so that farmers do not have any difficulty in maintenance of their pumpsets for tubewells.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Replying to my Question, the hon. Minister has admitted that there are no regular facilities available for the maintenance and repair of tubewells. So, I want to know further from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that farmers are put to trouble since they are not being assured of the efficiency of pump sets, desirable characteristics of soil and technical know-how due to want of expertise and; if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The Central Water Board provides necessary expertise about the location of tubewells taking into account soil, water availability, etc.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know whether it is a fact that apart from want of expertise and other facilities, the departmental bottlenecks stand in the way of sinking of tubewells and also maintenance of tubewells?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have no information about this from any State that the department stands as a bottleneck. The departments of agriculture, in fact, have taken up this work on a very big scale in almost all the States.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is a common experience. So many tubewells are out of order due to departmental bottlenecks in the maintenance and repair of tubewells.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि हरी-क्रान्ति को लाने के लिये नल-कूपों का जाल बिछाया जाय। सरकार इस समय ग्रकाल की स्थिति से अवगत है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को कम खर्च पर यह सुविधा मिले और नलकूपों का विस्तार हो, इस दृष्टि से सरकार ने कौन से पग उठाये हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : पिछले दिनों जो सूखा पड़ा, उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने करीब 150 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर किया है—छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये। कई स्टेट्स के एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट्स तथा एगो इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन इस काम में पूरी तरह से मदद कर रहे हैं, काम में लगे हुए हैं और काफ़ी जगहों पर अच्छा काम हुआ है।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: At present, I think, there are five agencies dealing with ground water resources. May I know if there is any scheme to centralise all these agencies into one unit?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Recently, the Geological Survey of India (Water Wing) has been merged with the Central Ground-Water Board. In States, there are some other agencies also. But we have a coordination of all the agencies now under the Central Ground-Water Board. The States have been asked to set up their own Ground-Water Boards in their States.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : जिन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी ट्यूबवेल नहीं हैं, लेकिन वहाँ की जनता उनको लगाना चाहती है, परन्तु उन की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि उन व्यक्तियों के यहाँ ट्यूबवेल लगाने का शतप्रतिशत खर्च सरकार वहन करे ताकि वे भी अपने क्षेत्र में पम्पिंग सेट और ट्यूबवेल लगा सकें ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : किसानों को इसके लिए काफ़ी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक से

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितनी सहायता दी जाती है? कितने प्रतिशत में?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कर्जों की व्यवस्था ज्यादा है और कहीं कहीं सब्सिडी भी देते हैं। मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और छोटे फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी दी जाती है।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In view of the fact that a large number of technical personnel, including engineers, are unemployed in this country, may I know whether the Government has any proposal to set up mobile units of these unemployed persons to remove the malaria in the infrastructure in agriculture in various States?

PROF. SHER SINGH: This is a good suggestion for consideration. In fact, this is being considered. About 246 agro-service centres have been established in various States and there, we have provided jobs to engineers and other technical personnel.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिन किसानों के पास थोड़ी जमीन है उनको सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या उनके खेतों पर भी ट्यूबवेल लग सकता है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : लग सकता है। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया छोटे किसानों को सब्सिडी भी दी जाती है और सहायता भी दी जाती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस सवाल को पटरी पर लाना चाहता हूँ।

यह सवाल ट्यूबवेल लगाने का नहीं है बल्कि जो लगे हुए हैं उनकी मरम्मत का है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मन्त्री जी सदन को सूचित करेंगे कि कितने ट्यूबवेल इस समय

खराब पड़े हैं और उनकी खराबी का कारण क्या है? क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र और प्रदेश दोनों ट्यूबवेलों की मरम्मत का कोई स्थाई साधन अभी तक नहीं कर सके हैं?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : कितने ट्यूबवेल खराब हैं इसको बताने के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष सहोदरा : अगर आप कह देते कि चार लाख बकार पड़े हैं तो क्या उन्हें देखने जाना था।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि किस-किस ढंग से रिपेयर का इन्तजाम होता है।

Setting up of National Schools of Performing Arts

*285. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up two National Schools of Performing Arts;

(c) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the places where these schools are to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Reviewing Committee on National Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have, in their report submitted to the Government, recommended *inter-alia* the setting up of the following institutions:—

- (1) National School of Music—
For Hindustan Music in the

North and Karnataka Music
in the South;

(2) National School of Dance to
teach main styles of dance;

(3) National Opera

(4) National Ballet.

2. The views of the Akamemies on the various recommendations of the Committee have been called for. The Government will take a decision, thereafter on the recommendations.

3. As the proposal is still under consideration, details regarding the estimated cost and the places where the schools will be set up have not yet been worked out.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has received any suggestion regarding setting up of a School of Performing Art in Tamilnadu from the Government of Tamilnadu.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The Khosla Review Committee has recommended that we should have four schools of arts, i.e., National School of Music, National School of...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो तमिलनाडु के लिए पूछ रहे हैं ।

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: My question is whether any suggestion has been sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No, Sir.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्टेटमेंट को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ने की कोशिश की है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त ड्रामा और संगीत या और कोई दूसरी चीज़ के बारे में, फाइन आर्ट्स के बारे में क़ाफी चर्चा देश में हो रही है और लोग चाहते भी हैं तो क्या इन चीज़ों के

विकास के लिए हर प्रान्त की सरकार अपनी तरफ से कोई स्कूल आफ ड्रामा, स्कूल आफ म्यूज़िक खोलने में मदद देगी और नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा को क्या ज्यादा पैसे दिये जायेंगे ताकि देश भर में विकास हो सके ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : केन्द्रीय सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश के अन्दर अच्छी से अच्छी संस्थाएँ खोलने के लिए चिंतित है और खोसला कमेटी ने जो रिकमेंड किया है उस पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार कर रही है । जहाँ तक नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा और नेशनल थिएटर का सवाल है, इसके संगठनात्मक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए इसे मजबूत करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पंजाब में नृत्य के लिए कोई स्कूल आफ आर्ट्स खोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इसका जवाब हम दे चुके हैं ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether the Minister is going to open a School of Dancing for the M.Ps.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: If he likes, we will open one.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not opening it. I can make separate arrangements for you if you like.

Typhoid virus Immune to Anti Biotics

+

*286. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a type of typhoid virus has been identified in Kerala, which is immune to anti-biotics; and

(b) the steps taken to fight this virus?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Typhoid is caused by bacteria and not by a virus. The Government are, however, aware that there was an outbreak of typhoid in Kerala, and the organism responsible for the disease was found resistant to Chloramphenicol and certain antibiotics. The Indian Council of Medical Research immediately took up the matter with other medical colleges and institutions but did not come across such resistant strains in any other part of the country. Under the Indian Council of Medical Research the work relating to typhoid has been going on from time to time and it may be possible to devise measures to meet the situation on the basis of further findings.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I should say that the answer given is rather disappointing because the Minister himself has admitted that there is a typhoid bacteria—thank you for the correction—which is existing in Kerala which can resist the present anti-biotics or whatever medicines are available. But what concrete steps have the Government taken in view of the fact that there was an epidemic in Kerala this year, to prevent this new type of bacteria and save the people from the typhoid epidemic?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:

It was in June last that Dr. Panickar wrote and the Indian Council of Medical Research has gone into it and, as suggested by Dr. Panickar, all the Institutes have been notified and, so far as the information received uptill now shows, take for instance, Kasauli, no such strain has been found. Similarly, in Haryana no such strain has been found. Now, the question is of further research. Otherwise, medical knowledge shows that apart from this medicine, there are two other medicines which are available in India which can be effective. So far as meeting this particular strain is concerned, further research is necessary and will be carried on.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This bacteria also shows a tendency to spread. As Mr. Panickar himself says, this bacteria which was found in Mexico is now coming to Kerala and there is nothing which can prevent it from spreading to Haryana or any other part of the country. Considering the importance of this, will the Government set up a special medical—I do not know what you can do—a special medical team or something like that, to go into this matter and devise measures and put them before the country?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have taken up the matter with the Council of Medical Research and we are taking all possible steps to meet the situation created by this new resistance-type of typhoid.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The Minister said the remedy may be possible. I would like to point out that it may not be possible also, because this is there since June, and it is not possible for the Government to find a remedy here, will the Government try to find out the remedy outside the country or take the advice of experts outside the country?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: According to my information there is remedy available, even now available, to meet this kind of disease. The only thing that has been found is this, that the particular medicine, anti-biotic which was used, has been found to be ineffective. You cannot say that research should be completed within a specified period, within a few months, and an alternative should be found. I am surprised that anybody should think that research should be completed within some specified period, because this is not possible.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : चूँकि एक विशेष प्रकार के टाइफाइड पर एंटीबायो-टिक्स काम नहीं देती है तो केरल जोकि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। क्या कोई आयु-र्वेदिक औषधि इस पर काम देगी ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव अभी दिया है उस पर हम विचार करेंगे और पता लगायेंगे।

राज्यों में सेंट्रल लेप्रोसी टीचिंग एण्ड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स कन्द्रीय कुष्ठ अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान संस्थानों की स्थापना

289. श्री एम० एस० पूरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के किन-किन राज्यों में सेंट्रल लेप्रोसी टीचिंग एण्ड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको प्रति वर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देती है; और

(ग) चालू योजना अवधि में सरकार का किन-किन राज्यों में नए इंस्टीट्यूट खोलने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) A Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute is located at Chingleput, Tamil Nadu State.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up any new Leprosy Institute in the country during the Fourth Five-year Plan period.

The amount of grants sanctioned to the C.L.T.R.I. Chingleput.

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1965-66	9,00,000
1966-67	9,50,000
1967-68	10,82,000
1968-69	12,25,000
1969-70	11,75,000
1970-71	13,83,000
1971-72	12,76,739
1972-73 upto October, 1972	11,10,000

श्री एम० एस० पूरती : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या बिहार राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय कुष्ठ अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : हमारे विचार में इस समय इस की जरूरत नहीं है अबलवता पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहाँ-कहाँ इस प्रकार की शालाएं खोली जा सकती हैं इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है लेकिन अभी निश्चयपूर्वक कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या यह कुछ अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान संस्थानों को स्थापना कहां कहां की जाय इस पर विचार करते समय बिहार का ध्यान रखा जायगा?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अवश्य रखा जायेगा ।

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any proposal submitted by Kerala Government to establish some kind of leprosy Institute along with Nooranad Leprosy Hospital in Kerala and if so what is the attitude of Government on establishing this Institute?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not aware of any proposal from Kerala Government. If the hon. Member separately writes to me or asks a separate question, I will give the desired information.

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित हुआ है कि कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर अक्सर सिलीकोसिस रोग से पीड़ित हो जाते हैं और क्या इस बारे में कभी कोई सबे किया गया है और इस बीमारी के बारे में पता लगाया गया है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : मेरे पास इस समय सूचना नहीं है लेकिन मैं आप को इस बारे में पता लगा कर सूचित कर सकना चाहूँ ।

अय्यप्प महोदय : यह एक अलहदा प्रश्न है ।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI: In view of the fact that the incidence of leprosy is on the increase

particularly in pockets like the Terai areas, and in view of the fact also that there is paucity of funds, do Government propose to have domiciliary treatment of leprosy patients?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Yes, Sir. The experience hitherto has shown that if we have leprosy colonies, the patients whose some part or other has been damaged irrecoverably go on living there as if it is a kind of permanent residence, and the work becomes more or less restricted. The present policy of the Government is to have as many short duration hospitals and out-door-patient hospitals so that this disease can be controlled; but it is more useful to have domiciliary treatment because very often, in the early stages, the patients do not come and inform the hospitals for fear of public ignominy. We have this under consideration and we shall increase the facilities for domiciliary treatment.

Academic Autonomy to Polytechnics

*290. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Regional Committee for Technical Education has recommended that well-established Polytechnics be granted academic autonomy to evolve new types of technical courses to suit present day needs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). An Export Committee appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended various measures for the reorganisation of polytechnic education in the country. These measures include, among others, grant of academic autonomy to well-established polytechnics to evolve new

types of technician courses in consultation with industry. A plan of action to implement the main recommendations of the Committee has been drawn up and sent to all state Governments.

The Western Regional Committee at its meeting held on 3rd November, 1972 has commended the Plan of action to the State Governments in the region.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की जो मेन मिफारिण राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई हैं तो क्या उस के बारे में कोई निश्चित अवधि का संकेत दिया गया है कि उस समय के भीतर राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो जाय ?

श्री० एस० नरुल हसन : जैसा मैंने बतलाया मुख्य मिफारिण इस कमेटी की हर राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई हैं बाकी इस पर जो बाकायदा कार्यवाही है वह तो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हो सकेगी क्योंकि इस में खर्चा होगा। दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस वक्त काम करने के लिए हम ने आटो-नमस पोलिटेक्निक्स बनाने के लिए मशविरा दिया है। हम ने हर एक राज्य सरकार से कहा है कि वह एक ऐक्ट बनायें और फिर उस का एक मॉडल हम तैयार करके राज्य सरकारों को भेजने वाले हैं कि उस को उन तबदीलियों के साथ जोकि राज्य सरकार जल्दी समझती हो, उस तबदीली के साथ उस मॉडल कानून को वह अपने यहां पास करें

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know whether this principle of autonomy is restricted to evolving new types of technical courses only or whether it also extends to the implementation of those courses and the financial expenditure involved in implementing them?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If I have your permission, I shall read out the recommendation made by the expert committee in regard to autonomy, which defines the nature of the autonomy....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not long, I suppose.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is about half a page long.

It reads thus:

"The academic autonomy to polytechnics should include powers to formulate their own curriculum of courses to evolve their own teaching methods, to make assessment of the performance of the students and to conduct final examinations. The diplomas, however, should be awarded by the State Boards to the candidates completing the courses and examinations conducted by the polytechnics. Maintenance of the standards of the courses offered and overall assessment of the institution, however, would be the responsibility of the standing evaluation and assessment committee of each State Board."

The question of financial autonomy has to be within the framework of the overall financial resources of the State Government, and we are trying to have, subject to the approval of the National Development Council, that technical education should be jointly the responsibility of the Central Government and the State Governments.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Arising out of the statement read by the hon. Minister, do I take it that the autonomy permitted

to the technical institutions will not in any way bring about uneven development of technical schemes?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Why should it necessarily do so—I cannot understand.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: The conditions of the polytechnic schools in the country are not at all satisfactory. Many of them are on the verge of closure because there is a growing unemployment even among the diploma holders. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this new type of technical courses would go to give a sort of job-orientation for these diploma-holders so that they could get jobs. Also are any separate technical universities being formed to evolve their own methods of technical courses so as to give job facilities to these diploma holders?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: All polytechnic education is job oriented. Therefore, the question of giving job-orientation does not arise. However, in view of the fact that new types of industry are likely to come up, and have been coming up, in different regions, it is essential that the diploma courses should be so modelled that they can cater to the needs of the industries that are coming up. That is the rationale of giving autonomy to certain well-established institutions which can maintain standards. So far as the question of unemployment is concerned, fortunately the figure of unemployment among diploma-holders has been going down. The present figure on the special employment exchange live register is about 20,000 which is a backlog of about four years. But it is hoped that as the Fifth Plan schemes get under way there will not only be no unemployment but possibly there might even be some marginal shortfall in the number of diploma-holders needed by industry.

In regard to the question of technical universities polytechnic education

in any case is not covered by the proposal of setting up technical universities.

अदिवासियों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में कन्द्रीय अनुदानों से चल रहे स्कूल

* 292. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के लिए प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, तथा अन्य स्तर के कितने स्कूल केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदानों से चल रहे हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में इन संस्थानों को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी धनराशि दी जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ कुछ नए स्कूल खोलने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Education is a State subject and is financed from State funds. In respect of the State sector of the Education Plan block grants are given under the normal pattern of assistance.

Similarly under the Backward Classes Plan there is a provision for construction of schools, hostel buildings and Ashram Schools and also for girls' hostels and tribal development blocks. Under the schematic budget of a Tribal Development Block, 12 per cent of its total outlay can be utilized for social services, including education; this amount can be varied by the State Governments in accordance with the requirements of each area. The question of grants exclusively for primary, middle and other schools by the Central Government, therefore, does not arise. The provision for the programmes under the Backward Classes Plan in the past 4 years is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Plan Outlay	Provision for the past 4 years				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
1) Construction of schools.	125.40	17.94	33.56	27.53	32.00	111.03
2) Ashram schools.	23.73	1.07	1.71	10.33	7.40	20.51
3) Girls' Hostels	10.00	0.10	2.00	1.80	2.00	5.90
4) T. D. Blocks	786.00	172.00	143.00	146.00	150.00	611.00

Since 1970-71, under the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed, grants have been given for appointment of teachers to meet the additional requirements in the existing schools and the opening of new schools. Till the end of March 1972, 1150 teachers have been appointed in tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh. During the current year the Government of Madhya Pradesh have been authorised to appoint additional 4600 teachers out of whom 1150 teachers will go to tribal areas. The estimated expenditure during 1971-72 was Rs. 7 lakhs.

These are the total numbers according to the returns that are available to us. We cannot make detailed surveys because it is not a Central Government scheme. The Central Government scheme is this. There were 6118 primary schools, 806 middle schools and 171 higher secondary

schools in those areas under the tribal development programme at the end of 1970-71. We do not have up-to-date figures for all in the Ministry.

श्री धनराज प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी, माध्यमिक तथा अन्य स्तर के एक एक स्कूल कितनी आबादी पर हैं ?

प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन : मैं इस सिलसिले में अर्ज कर चुका हूँ और यही मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है और सेंटर जो ग्रांट देता है वह स्टेट की ब्लाक ग्रांट हो जाती है और उसके हिमाब

से स्टेट तय करती है कि कितने स्कूल किस जगह पर खोले जायें। इस बारे में जो लेटेस्ट इन्फार्मेशन है वह मेरे पास अवैलेबल नहीं है। बस्तर के जो आंकड़े थे वह मैंने अर्ज कर दिये।

श्री बनशाह प्रबान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आदिवासी घोषित क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजना में अपनी उदार नीति से और भी स्कूल और कालेज खोलने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन : इसके लिये हम सब को परेशानी है, लेकिन जब तक यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल ने जो पैटर्न किया है, उस के मुताबिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ब्लाक ग्रांट दी जाती है। हम उनसे बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि जहाँ जरूरत हो वहाँ और स्कूल खोलें, लेकिन मटर के डाइरेक्टली कोई स्कूल खोलने का सबाल नहीं है। पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो हमारी स्कीम है अगर नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल उसको मंजूर करती है तो शायद सेंटर उसमें ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले सकेगा।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In Madhya Pradesh every third person is an Adivasi. You have just now stated that primary education is not a central subject. It is true. In the name of backward communities, adivasis and Harijans, you have got certain funds to be allotted. May I know, taking into consider the illiteracy particularly among the Adivasis, are you going to have a massive programme so that you can give them primary education in the Fifth Plan?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the proposals which have

been put forward by the Central Advisory Board of Education. If the hon. Member would have a look at that, he would see that we are contemplating a massive effort but it would be depend on what resources can be made available for education and what is the pattern which the National Development Council has approved. In regard to the planned outlay in the Fourth Plan so far as backward class is concerned, the total outlay was Rs. 111 lakhs for construction of schools, Rs. 20 lakhs for construction of ashram schools, about 6 lakhs for girls schools and about Rs. 611 lakhs for tribal development blocks.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं में पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक में खुद के भवन नहीं हैं। राज्य सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विलकुल असमर्थ है कि भवन बनाए। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी ?

श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन : इसका जवाब मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि चौथी योजना में जो तजवीज तय की गई है नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल में उसको बदलना मुमकिन नहीं होगा। लेकिन पांचवीं योजना के लिए सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की तजवीज कि इसको फर्स्ट चार्ज किया जाए, अगर नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल मंजूर कर लेती है तो मेरे खयाल में जो अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है वह हो सकेगा बल्कि मुझे उम्मीद यह है कि शायद पूरी तरह से हम सब के लिए प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का इंतजाम भी कर सकेंगे।

श्री लाल जी भाई : सरकार कितनी आबादी के ऊपर एक प्राथमिक शाला खोलने का विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले पूछा जा चुका है और इसका जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। हम उनको अंश दे देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह ठीक है कि राज्य का विषय है लेकिन आदिवासियों की देखभाल केन्द्र का विषय है। क्या केन्द्र ने इसके बारे में निदेशक मिट्रान्त तय किए हैं कि कितनी आबादी पर एक स्कूल होना चाहिये और अगर किए हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

प्रो० एस० नृसिंह हसर : जो उमूल तय किए हैं वे मैं बता सकता हूँ। उन पर अमल हो यह राज्य सरकारों के देखने की चीज है। हमारा खयाल है कि जहाँ तीन सौ की आबादी है वहाँ पर एक स्कूल होना जरूरी है और कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि डेढ़ दो मील में ज्यादा किसी बच्चे को न चलना पड़े स्कूल पहुंचने के लिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक ट्राइबल आबादी का सवाल है उसमें कई और फैक्टर आ जाते हैं जैसे बाज ट्राइबल्स हैं जो एक जगह कायम नहीं रहते हैं, मूव करते रहते हैं या जहाँ बहुत ही बिखरी हुई आबादी है। इसलिए अब हम नई गाइड लाइज ले करने जा रहे हैं पांचवी योजना के लिए। इस किस्म के जो स्पेशल प्राब्लेम्स हैं और यही प्राब्लेम हिल एरियाज में भी हैं उनके लिए हम स्पेशल गाइड लाइज ले कर रहे हैं ताकि वह जो बच्चे तालीम हासिल करने वाले हैं उनकी तालीम का इंतजाम हो सके।

Coronary Care Units in Delhi Hospitals

"293. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government to have Coronary Care Units in all the Hospitals in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

There are Coronary Care Units at the following hospitals:—

1. G. B. Pant Hospital.
2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
3. Willingdon Hospital.

In the Safdarjung Hospital there is a machine for continuously monitoring the condition of a patient suffering from acute coronary diseases. Further efforts are in process to strengthen the Unit so that a separate coronary care unit can exist at the hospital.

There are no coronary care units in any of the other hospitals in Delhi; neither is there any proposal at present for setting up such units in these hospitals.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the statement I find that only in four hospitals in Delhi there are coronary care units. In the last para it is stated:

"There are no coronary care units in any of the other hospitals in Delhi; neither is there any proposal at present for setting up such units in these hospitals."

In view of the fact that coronary diseases and the number of heart patients are increasing from year to year I would like to know whether the Government will reconsider the matter and establish some more coronary care units to be attached to some more hospitals or in the alternative to have at least small units attached to all the dispensaries throughout the city.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is a near-intensive care unit for coronary diseases in the Safdarjung hospital. About other hospitals I have given the information. The spreading of coronary diseases due to stresses and strains is a recent development. There is a phenomenon which we are now seeing all over the world. The treatment of coronary disease is a costly arrangement. We first want to tackle other diseases which afflict the poor because coronary diseases affect only a small number of people. The hon. Member has made a good suggestion. We shall consider it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that even in the existing coronary care units there is dearth of specialists and nurses? We have received complaints that whenever the patients go to the hospital they have to wait in long queue. A suggestion has also been made that there should be more specialists and nurses in the

existing units. Will the Government consider replenishment in the existing units so that they can serve more patients and give better service?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We shall examine this suggestion.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: In view of the fact that there is a high incidence of coronary disease among M.P.s. during the past few years, will the Government consider having a special unit attached to the Parliament House dispensary or some other arrangement to look after the M.P.s. who are prone to heart disease?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This question was examined at the level of the Director-General, Secretary and myself some few months back. A note or rather instructions on this subject were prepared and circulated to all Members of Parliament. We do not want to highlight this and give the impression that Members of Parliament suffer from this disease more than others. We have selected four main diseases and given detailed instructions on preventing them. I have personally requested the Members of Parliament that they should get themselves checked up from time to time, when they come and before they leave Delhi. We will be able to take much better care, if this request of mine is heeded.

MR. SPEAKER: I would suggest that those who are patients of this disease should not be allowed to come here during Question Hour, because that is almost a tension hour.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: In the name of this disease, Sir, you should not deprive members of their rights.

MR. SPEAKER: There is only tension and tension and no question.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : हृदय रोग के केसिस काफी बड़ी संख्या में हमारे देश में हो रहे हैं और इस रोग के कारण काफी संख्या में लोगों की मृत्यु भी हो रही है। कुछ के बारे में तो पता भी नहीं चलता है कि रोग क्या है। देश में हृदय रोग के विशेषज्ञों की जो कमी है, उसको दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और क्या इस रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार विदेशी विशेषज्ञ भी उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : हमारे यहां जो शिक्षण शालाओं में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षण की व्यवस्था है वहां हृदय रोग के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर हैं और उनके लिए और कोई विशेष योजना की आवश्यकता नहीं है। किसी योजना से तत्काल प्रथम श्रेणी के विशेषज्ञ तैयार नहीं हो सकते। फिर भी हमारी शालाओं में जो व्यवस्था है और देश में जो एलोपैथी के या दूसरे चिकित्सक हैं वे बड़े ही उच्च कोटि के हैं और उनकी प्रतिदिन सारे जगत में है। बाहर से किसी को बुलाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: While making the arrangements for the treatment of the coronary disease, may I know whether the Government has made any study about the cause of this disease? What is actually the cause of this coronary disease and how to prevent it? Is there any preventive measure so that there will not be any coronary attack.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not an expert on diseases. I have read a big book of about 1000 pages, not read but glanced through

it, and the name of the book is "Stress". It shows how under modern conditions of life, stress is increasing. If I may be allowed to say, if a yogic system of *vyayam* and *pranayam* is accepted, this disease can be controlled. In all seriousness, I offer to make arrangement for yogic *vyayam* and *pranayam* exercises for all Members of Parliament. If they do that, I can assure you with full sense of responsibility that this disease will come under control.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is very good suggestion. I would request the hon. Minister to please go ahead with it. We are all ready for it. The Ministers also should attend it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the root cause of this disease? That he has not mentioned. What is the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: For me, if there is any other reason for it, it is the Member who is going to speak just now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि सभी मेम्बरों को व्यायाम करना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय सभी मेम्बरों के लिए व्यायाम करने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद सुना नहीं है। यही तो मैंने पूछा है कि यदि सब सदस्यों का मत हो, तो हम इसकी व्यवस्था करें। उसमें खर्चा होगा। अगर उसका उपयोग नहीं होगा, तो माननीय सदस्य ही इस बारे में प्रश्न करेंगे।

Removal of deficiencies in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi

*295. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the coloniser of the Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi had deposited the required amount for removing deficiencies in the services of this colony in the years 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the reason or not removing the difficulties for the last three years by the Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). No. Sir. Although the residents of Shanker Garden Colony had deposited an amount of Rs. 26,970 in 1968 for carrying out the works, it was found when tenders were invited that the cost of the work was Rs. 58,685. The residents have been asked by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which is still to take up the work to deposit the balance amount. This has not yet been done by them.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: The hon. Minister has stated that an amount of Rs. 26,000 and odd has been deposited. May I know if the rest of the money, that is, on the basis of the cost of Rs. 58,000 and odd, is deposited, in how many months the DDA will remove the deficiencies in the Colony. Moreover, the basis of the cost of Rs. 58,000 and odd is on the cost of construction in 1969. Now, the cost of construction has gone up. Who will pay the increased cost, the DDA or the plot-holders?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Obviously, if the amount asked for is deposited, I will be able to persuade the Delhi Municipal Corporation to take up this work quickly. It is not possible for me straightway to say

how long it will take from the date of the start of work.* Usually, in construction work, more time is taken than the time planned for. Still, I will see that the time is not lost over it. So far as the difference between the original deposit and the present deposit is concerned—now that a warning has been given to me—I shall take care to see that the amount now asked for will not be less than required.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Some of the plot-holders got permission to construct houses in 1969 and they have constructed the houses. But the rest have been stopped. May I know what are the reasons for it? I hope, the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I will look into the matter.

Government Agencies Failure in procurement and storage facilities of Food and Edible Products

*296. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of failure in terms of tonnage in food and edible products during the year 1972 as compared to 1970 and 1971;

(b) whether Government are aware of the loss of large stocks of foods, edible products and commercial crops during surplus years on account of Government agencies not buying the surpluses in time and on account of inadequate storage and movement facilities; and

(c) the advance action Government have taken and propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government agencies make timely arrangements for the procurement, movement and

storage of foodgrains. Government are not aware of any loss due to lack of arrangements. As usual, advance planning for procurement, storage and movement of foodgrains and other commodities would continue to be made by the Government agencies. I would like to add that part (a) of the Question was not clear to us. Therefore, the hon. Member may ask supplementary about it if he so desires.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I know what is the storage capacity of silos for foodgrains and what is the storage capacity of tank farms for edible liquids such as oils in the country? I would also like to know how many centres exist for silos and how many tank farms exist for edible oils.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Silos are very limited. Only at two or three places, silos have been set up. We are planning to set up additional silos.

As far as total storage capacity is concerned, it comes to—including Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, State Governments and co-operatives—almost 19.98 million tonnes.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It is well known that storage in the existing manner results in heavy losses on account of handling, transportation as well as insects and rodents. That was one of the points intended for the reply. What are the new arrangements being made to conserve whatever we produce? Is there any system by which bags would be opened and fumigated or are you going to fumigate them in their present stacked condition in warehouses which is an outmoded method of storage and fumigation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Fumigation is necessarily done in storages.

The first point of the hon. Member was about losses. As far as modern storage which has been constructed by the Food Corporation of India and other agencies is concerned, the losses are less than 0.5 per cent. But as far as the storage which is taken on hire by the FCI and other agencies is concerned, the storage loss is a little more because those storages are not necessarily rodent-proof or moisture-proof. As I said, the loss in modern storages is very less and compares very favourably with international standards.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In respect of edible liquids like vegetable oils, how many tank farms exist?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will require notice for that.

श्री हुकम चंद कठवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य में बताया था कि अनाज की पैदावार अच्छी होने वाली है और हम साठ लाख टन अनाज खरीदने वाले हैं। यह देखा गया है कि अनाज को गोदामों में रखने और वाहनों द्वारा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज सड़ता और खराब होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज को सड़ने से बचाने के लिए, उसको ठीक प्रकार से बोरो में भर कर वाहनों में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ठीक प्रकार से ले जाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have said in the main part of my reply, all these points are being attended to, and the storage losses are now less than 0.5 per cent. But the other suggestions can always be looked into.

Damage of Foodgrains due to lack of storage and steps taken to tackle the problem

***297. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are facing great difficulty in storing foodgrains at present in the country;

(b) if so, whether due to lack of storing accommodation, foodgrains in large quantities have been damaged or destroyed; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tackle the problem of storage and movement of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Even though there have been stresses on storage facilities in the past in some States during the peak procurement season, adequate steps have been taken, and foodgrains procured on Central account have not been damaged due to lack of storage facilities.

(c) In order to ensure increased availability of suitable storage accommodation, the various steps taken include construction of godowns under crash programmes by Food Corporation of India, construction of godowns through private parties on guarantee of occupation for specified years, storage of foodgrains on plinths by providing protection by polythene covers/tarpaulins, encouragement to co-operatives, co-ordinated efforts to put up additional storage capacity by the various agencies like Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, etc.

In order to ensure movement of foodgrains, movement plans are finalised periodically in consultation with

the various agencies and the Railways and its implementation is closely watched. The level of movement achieved in the recent months has ensured adequate supply of grains to the deficit areas.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very long answer.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like the Minister to inform us as to what has been the extent of damage of foodgrains during the past year.

Secondly, I would like to know the procedure for the disposal of these damaged foodgrains.

I would also like to know whether the Government has suspected or detected any cases of wilful neglect on the part of the officials so that the damaged foodgrains can be disposed of by them to make money.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The average of storage loss is, as I have mentioned, less than 0.5 per cent.

As far as the storage and transit loss is concerned, during the last three years, 1968-69 it was 0.96 per cent, 1969-70—0.92 per cent and 1970-71—0.92 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Question-Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uniform sale price of Sugar at Fair Price Shops in the country

***281. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue price of levy sugar has been uniform throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not ensuring uniform sale price of sugar at Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for the sale of levy sugar to the consumers through fair price shops at a uniform price throughout the country was introduced from October, 1972. While 12 State Governments have specifically confirmed that the scheme has been implemented on the due date, only the Government of Nagaland have informed the Government of India very recently that its implementation in Nagaland has been delayed because of difficult terrain conditions.

Increase in Supply of Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme

***282. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has any plan to increase the supply of milk in the capital;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) how long it will take for DMS to issue milk token to the 55,000 persons in the Waiting List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The liquid milk handling capacity of existing dairy plant of Delhi Milk Scheme is being expanded from 3 lakhs litres a day to 3.75 lakhs litres a day. The expansion programme is at an advanced stage and is now expected to be completed in the next few months. A Second Dairy plant with a milk handling capacity of 4 lakhs litres daily is also being established in Delhi which is scheduled to be completed during the next financial year.

(c) The requirements of the persons presently on waiting list are expected to be covered by the end of June, 1973.

Blood requirements of Hospitals

***283. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirements of blood in the country in the Hospitals;

(b) whether the donors of blood are poor and unhealthy persons who sell their blood;

(c) if so, whether the unhealthy blood of these persons when transfused into the body of other patients is full of germs of various diseases; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to stop selling of blood by such persons?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The total annual requirements of blood in the country in the Hospitals were estimated at 20,88,128 bottles of 500 cc each as on 31st March 1970 on the basis that every Hospital bed would require at least 7 units of blood per year.

(b) The professional donors are generally poor. However, the blood of unhealthy donors is not accepted.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Blood Bank accepts blood donors without a proper medical check up, so that people who can transmit disease are excluded. The State Governments have been requested to take all possible measures to encourage voluntary donation of blood and progressively eliminate the professional donors.

Time-bound programme for Implementation of Land Reforms

*287. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-bound programme for the implementation of land reforms has been drawn up by the Centre in consultation with the Chief Ministers of States; and

(b) if so, the main features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3896/72].

Kapurthala plot in New Delhi

*288. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has repeatedly requested the Centre to release the remaining portion of the Kapurthala Plot belonging to the State now under custody of the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure early release of the plot?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Out of an area of about 6 acres on Lytton Road, known as Kapurthala plot, 2.164 acres were released to the Government of Kerala in 1967. The Government of Kerala have been pressing for the release of the rest of the land. This land is in the occupation of the Security Police Lines of the Delhi Administration. It has been decided by Government of India to release the land to the State

Government of Kerala on vacation by the Security Police. Delhi Administration have been requested to get the plot vacated as early as possible.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना

291. श्री फूडबच दर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस योजना की मुख्य बात क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) श्री (ख) : भारत सरकार ने आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिये अनेक योजनाओं को पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। इस योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बात इस प्रकार है :—

1. स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा

भारत सरकार आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिये बतारख हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी तथा गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय जामनगर को अतः प्रतिगत सहायता दे रही है। विभिन्न राज्यों में आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान के विभागों का उन्नयन करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

2. स्नातक पूर्व शिक्षा

स्वयं सेवी संगठनों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे आयुर्वेद स्नातक पूर्व कालेजों को सहायक अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। जिससे ऐसे कालेजों के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिये कालेजों को भवन निर्माण, छात्रावास, प्रयोगशाला, फार्मसी, जड़ी-बूटियों के बगीचे और अनिवार्य उपकरण जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी जा सकें।

3. भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद

भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद, जिसका गठन भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। भारतीय चिकित्सा संबंधी शिक्षा के युनितम स्तर को तैयार करेगी और उन चिकित्सकों के सम्बन्ध में एक अखिल भारतीय रजिस्टर रखेगी जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में कोई मान्यता प्राप्त ग्रहंताएं रखते हों।

4. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद

भारत सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी तथा योग के मौलिक और व्यावहारिक, विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को प्रारम्भ करने, सहायता देने, विकास और समन्वय करने के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद के एक स्वायत्त-शासी गठन की स्थापना की है। देश में केवल यही एक संगठन है जो इन चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के संबंध में इन कार्यों को सम्पन्न कर रहा है।

इस परिषद ने विभिन्न प्रकार के अनुसंधान एककों, संस्थानों और पूछ-ताछ केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है।

5. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान :

सिद्धान्त रूप से यह मान लिया गया है कि आयुर्वेद की एक अखिल भारतीय संस्था स्थापित की जाय। इस योजना की विस्तृत रूपरेखा तैयार की जा रही है।

Setting up of centres for training and research in Municipal Administration

294. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Centres for Training and Research in Municipal Administration in the capital cities of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore; and

(b) the reasons for starting such Centres only in Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up Centres for Training and Research in Municipal Administration separately in the capital cities of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore. An approach paper spelling out perspective for the Fifth Plan in respect of the scheme of Training and Research in Municipal Administration has been prepared and sent to the Planning Commission. In this paper setting up of four more centres in different regions in the country has been recommended.

(b) The Centres in Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Lucknow were set up to cater for the training needs of surrounding States on regional basis.

India's participation in Council Session of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation held in London

*298. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Council Session of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation on the 7th November, 1972 in London;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the Council Session; and

(c) the contribution made by India and the reaction of other countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Committee on Technical Cooperation and the Council, *inter alia*, discussed the following items:—

1. Establishment of Regional Maritime Training facilities in East Africa and West Africa.—We supported the proposal and emphasized the need to make good the equipment shortage in existing institutions. This point was accepted. It will help us in updating our equipment at the training centres.

2. Proposal to set up an Eastern Mediterranean Marine Pollution Surveillance and Information Centre.—The point made by our delegation was that the project should focus attention on the provision of equipment for cleaning of oil pollution in addition to surveillance.

3. Field Recruitment and Selection of Experts for various Projects.—Our delegation stressed the availability of Indian experts to fill vacancies in the technical cooperation programmes, particularly in the field of maritime training.

4. Membership of Bangladesh of IMCO.-U.K. proposed that the Secretary General should make a specific invitational approach to Bangladesh for joining the IMCO. USSR and we support. It was reported that Bangladesh was intending to apply for IMCO membership shortly. As such, the question was not pursued.

5. Algerian resolution asking IMCO, *inter alia* to terminate all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa.—The resolution was put to vote by secret ballot. It was negatived by 12 votes to 4 with one abstention.

Famine Relief Schemes for Kerala

*299. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the famine relief schemes for the drought-hit and flood-affected areas of Kerala sanctioned by the Central Government this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

The State Government has reported that on the whole, there have been sufficient rains throughout the State during the season. Hence, there are no drought conditions at present. In fact, several parts of the State, especially Quilon district, were affected by floods in May, 1972. On the basis of the Central team's recommendations, a sum of Rs. 126.74 lakhs was fixed as the ceiling of Central assistance for flood relief measures.

A fresh flood in Trivandrum district towards the end of October, 1972, had been reported. The Central Government has constituted another Central team, whose report is awaited.

Recommendations made at the Central Advisory Board of Education meeting

*300, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the main recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education at the recent meeting held at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September 18-19, 1972 has approved a blue print of "Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)". The main ingredients of the programme are:—

- (1) Transformation of the Educational System;
- (2) Improvement of Standards;
- (3) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under privileged social groups;
- (4) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6—11 by 1975-76 and in the age-group 6—14 by 1980-81;
- (5) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz. 10 + 2 + 3 in all States and Union Territories;
- (6) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage;

(7) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community are assisted to receive the best school and university education;

(8) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25;

(9) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education;

(10) Development of technical education;

(11) Introduction of a large-scale programme of National Social Service; and

(12) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

Inspection of the Accounts of All India Blind Relief Society, New Delhi

2792. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1779 on the 3rd April, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi got the accounts of the All India Blind Relief Society inspected on the 4th August, 1969 and found that (i) Mr. Kumar Pal is drawing salary and allowances from two institutions separately namely as Director of the above Society and as General Secretary of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust and (ii) General fund does not exist in the books of the Institution and no funds were available with the Institution although the balance sheet showed a figure of Rs. 67,829.82 on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) whether (i) the drawal of pay and allowances separately from the

above two registered and Government aided bodies and (ii) the misappropriation of Rs. 67,829.82 of General Fund is a criminal offence; and

(c) if so the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Delhi Administration got the accounts of 'All India Blind Relief Society, New Delhi' for the year 1967-68 inspected by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Delhi Administration, Delhi. The following extracts from the Examiner's Report are relevant:—

"Delhi Administration is paying grant-in-aid to Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust. Dr. Kumar Pal is drawing salary from both the institutions separately namely as Director of All India Blind Relief Society and Secretary, Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust."

'It was not correct to debit Rs. 10,000 on account of rent and Rs. 2,000 on account of hire purchases of equipment and furniture to the accounts of the Society and equitable amount as donations, under the Head 'General Fund' in the Balance Sheet. These are merely paper transactions and result in the boosting up the income and expenditure figures. In fact the so called General Fund does not exist in the books of the Institution and no funds were available with the Institution although the Balance Sheet showed a figure of Rs. 67,829.82 as on 31st March, 1968."

The Delhi Administration have reported that drawing of pay and allowances by Dr. Kumar Pal from two institutions does not amount to misappropriation. The creation of General Fund was, however, irregular from accounting point of view. But no criminal offence is made out. The question of exactly what action should be taken against the management is

under examination of Delhi Administration.

Pilot Project to provide Employment to persons between 15 and 59 years of age

2793. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project to provide employment to every one between 15 and 59 years of age who is in need of work has been approved in certain selected blocks in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP) has been launched in 15 selected blocks in 15 States during the current year. A list of names of the blocks selected and the districts in which they are located is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. The project aims at providing suitable manual employment to every one in the age-group 15—59 years who may be in need of employment. PIREP is an attempt at full employment on an experimental basis in selected blocks. When the project is fully implemented over a period of 3 years, the cost of the endeavour and also the nature and extent of unemployment in the selected blocks will be known. During the first year an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs on an average per block is envisaged. The data collected and the experience gained in the implementation of the Project will help in framing suitable rural employment policies for the Fifth Plan. PIREP is a three-year-project. All the persons offering themselves for employment are expected to be provided employment in the 3rd year. The entire outlay on the project is to be met by the Central Government. Besides, providing employment, the project also aims at impart-

ing new skills to some atleast of the workers employed on the project. The project will also result in the creation of durable assets.

An All India Workshop on PIREP was held in June, 1972 at Mysore to explain the philosophy of the project and the various concepts contained in the project document. The State Governments were requested to conduct unemployment surveys and prepare an employment budget together with a programme of work. Surveys

have been completed in most of the States. Preparation of the employment budget and the programme of work is in different stages in different States. The registration of workers offering themselves to work on the projects has either been completed or is under way.

Statement

List of Districts/Blocks selected for Pilot Intensive Rural Employment/Projects.

State	Name of Block	Name of District
1. Andhra Pradesh	Shadnagar	Mehboobnagar
2. Assam	Pachim Nalbari	Kamrup
3. Bihar	Musahari]	Muzaffarpur.
4. Gujarat	Talala	Junagarh
5. Himachal Pradesh	Sadar	Bilaspur
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Keller	Anantnag
7. Kerala	Thritala	Palaght
8. Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur TD	Jhabua
9. Maharashtra	Karanja	Wardha
10. Mysore	Harihar	Chitradurga
11. Orissa	Aska	Ganjam
12. Rajasthan	Bukhila	Banswara
13. Tamil Nadu	Mangalur	South Arcot
14. Uttar Pradesh	Bansdih	Ballia
15. West Bengal	Nayagram	Midnapur

मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्ब निमाड़
में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण

2794. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में विशेष रूप से बुरहानपुर नगर तथा तहसील में भूमिगत जल की मात्रा का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा उक्त सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन में दिये गये सुझावों को किसी सीमा तक स्वीकार किया गया है और सिंचाई तथा अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिये कुयें खोदने तथा नलकूप लगाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें किस सीमा तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड तथा भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था के भूतपूर्व भूमिगत जल प्रभाग (जो अब केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के साथ मिला दिया गया है) ने भूमिगत जल सम्बन्धी स्थिति के तथा उसके विकास की सम्भावनाओं का जायजा लेने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में विधिवत भूविज्ञान जल सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण तथा भूमिगत जल की खोज की है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था के भूतपूर्व भूमिगत जल प्रभाग ने मध्य देश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के भागों में भी इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण किये हैं। बुरहानपुर शहर तथा तहसील में भी भू-विज्ञान जल सम्बन्धी प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हां। सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट समय-समय पर प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन रिपोर्टों में सामान्यतः भूविज्ञान सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा दी गई है, जिनमें किसी निश्चित क्षेत्र गहराई अंचल में भूमिगत जल एवं जलीय स्तर का विवरण और प्रत्येक नलकूप तथा खले कुओं की जल की क्षमता सम्बन्धी विशेषताओं का उल्लेख है।

बुरहानपुर शहर तथा तहसील सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण से ज्ञात हुआ है कि पूर्वी निमाड़

जिले के चार क्षत्रों में खुले कुओं तथा खुदाई तथा वेध कुओं से भूमिगत जल विकास की सम्भावना है।

(ग) राज्य के प्राधिकारियों ने सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को पूरा करने के लिये भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था के भूतपूर्व भूमिगत जल भाग द्वारा इन रिपोर्टों में दिये गये सुझावों को विभिन्न भूमिगत जल विकास कार्यक्रम (नलकूप निर्माण की योजनाओं), तैयार करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए इन का उपयोग किया है।

Scheme for Wild Life development during Fifth Plan

2795. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have formulated a scheme and have granted Rs. six crores for wild life development during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the region-wise and State-wise development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme "Project Tiger" has been under consideration of Government of India for conservation of the Tiger population and the proposals are being studied for inclusion of certain compact viable areas in the country in this Project. The scheme envisages a proposed outlay of Rs. 50 million from 1-4-1973 over a period of six years.

Opening of Schools in Delhi

2796. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Middle/Higher Secondary School in Jaidev

Park, Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park, Ashoka Park Main and Extension, Phool Bagh, Golden Park and Bhagwan Dass Nagar in Delhi-35 thereby causing great inconvenience to about 20,000 people living in the area;

(b) whether a demand in this respect is being made by the residents of this area continuously for the last three years; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect and the time by which Government propose to rectify this deficiency?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). At present there is no Middle/Higher Secondary School in this area, but the children belonging to this area are being admitted to the existing neighbouring schools. Although there is a demand for opening a Middle/Higher Secondary School in this area, the Delhi Administration have not considered it necessary to open a new school in view of the fact that the requirement of this area is at present being fully met by the existing neighbouring schools.

M.C.D./D.D.A./C.G.H.S. Dispensary in certain colonies of Delhi

2797. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no M.C.D./D.D.A./C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park, Ashoka Park Main and Extension, Phool Bagh, Golden Park, Jaidev Park and Bhagwan Dass Nagar colonies of Delhi-35 thereby causing great inconvenience to about 20,000 people residing in these colonies; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter and the time by which Government propose to remove this inconvenience?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). There is no C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park, Ashoka Park Main and Extension, Phool Bagh, Golden Park, Jaidev Park and Bhagwan Dass Nagar colonies of Delhi. A C.G.H.S. Dispensary is opened in an area locality where there is concentration of 2000—2500 Central Government employees. As only 36 Central Government employees are residing in these localities, the question of opening a C.G.H.S. does not arise.

As regards M.C.D./D.D.A. Dispensary, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Regularisation of Golden Park Colony on Rohtak Road, Delhi

2798. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a colony named Golden Park on Rohtak Road, Delhi-35 came into existence in the year 1957 before the commencement of Master Plan;

(b) whether the above named colony has not so far been regularised by M.C.D./D.D.A.; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which Government propose to undertake the above job?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir. It came up after 1st September, 1962.

(b) and (c). The colony is not eligible for regularisation because its land use is 'Industrial' as per the Master Plan for Delhi.

Kerala University Union scheme for Inter University Youth Festival

2799. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University Union has submitted any scheme for an Inter-University Youth Festival to be held in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and whether any financial assistance has been sought from the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The festival was proposed to be held for 400 students from 25 universities all over India as part of the Jayanti Celebrations to commemorate 25th year of Independence. Salient features covered Music, Dance and Drama, and Sight-seeing. A special grant of Rs. 50,000 was asked for.

(c) Instead of the festival, an Inter-University National Service Scheme Camp has been approved. A grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet incidental expenditure has been sanctioned to the host university of Kerala. The participating universities will pay the TA/DA and messing expenses of their students and teachers from the funds already available with them for NSS programme. In this camp, group discussions and Inter-University Programme, progress of NSS Programme will be discussed in the form of Seminars and work projects. The evenings will be devoted to cultural and intellectual debates and discussions in the form of Youth Festival. These types of camps also promote National Integration and have educational value of learning from each other's experiences.

एकीकृत पुस्तकालय योजना के अन्तर्गत
मध्य प्रदेश की वित्तीय सहायता

2800. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने
वर्ष 1972-73 के दो एकीकृत पुस्तकालय
योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता की मांग
की है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी० पी०
यादव) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नारी निकेतनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र
सरकार द्वारा अनुदान

2801. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सर-
कारी राज्य के प्रत्येक नारी निकेतन

(महिला बस्ती केन्द्र) के लिए पृथक वित्त वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान कितनी राशि का अनुदान किया है ; और

(ख) इसी मद के अधीन वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में सरकार द्वारा राज्य को कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में नारी निकेतनों (महिला बस्ती केन्द्रों) के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए जाते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भूख से पीड़ित एक आदिवासी द्वारा अपने बच्चों का कथित विषय

2802. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 अगस्त, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भूख तथा बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित एक आदिवासी दम्पति ने अपने दो बच्चों को 110 रुपए में बेच दिया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपने स्तर पर तथ्यों की जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) प्रकाशित समाचार की वास्तविकता क्या है तथा इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : ऐसी रिपोर्ट हिन्दी दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के तारीख 31 अगस्त, 1972 के अंक में छपी थी । आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार को इस मामले पर रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया है ।

Allotment of Government accommodation to S.C./S.T. Employees

2803. SHRI AMBESH:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by Government for drawing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for the purpose of allotment of Type I and II Government quarters in accordance with the provision of 5 per cent reservation in allotment of Government quarters to them;

(b) whether there is any proposal pending with Government for raising percentage of reservation about 5 per cent and also to extend this reservation above type II quarters in view of many instances brought to the notice of Government, the difficulties faced by the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes persons in securing private accommodation on rent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Separate applications are invited from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for allotment of quarters of types I and II against 5 per cent quota from the general pool reserved for them. Separate waiting lists are prepared for such employees on the basis of their dates of priority and allotments made according to their position on the waiting lists. Besides, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees who are senior enough are also eligible for allotment of accommodation, in their turn, from the general pool quota.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal since, with 5 per cent reserved quota in types I and II, the satisfaction for these employees is comparable with that of others. In other types, the percentage of satisfaction is higher and, therefore, no special reservation is considered necessary.

Number of buses with DTC and private operators and their over-crowding

2804. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses run by the Delhi Transport Corporation and private operators in Delhi City, their overall seating capacity and the average number of trips each vehicle performs in a day; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent the overcrowding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Delhi Transport Corporation operated

on an average 1213 buses daily, including 178 private buses under its operation, during the month of October, 1972. The average carrying capacity of these buses, including standing passengers, is 67 and the average number of trips performed by each bus was about 12. In addition to this, 61 stage carriages (buses) and 65 mini-buses are being run by private operators in Delhi. The average seating capacity of these buses is 54 and 25 respectively. Each bus performs 7 return trips per day.

(b) In order to avoid overcrowding the Corporation is making sustained efforts to augment its fleet. As regards private buses, the Enforcement Department of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi and the Traffic Police carry out periodical checks and the defaulting operators are prosecuted.

Exemption of land allotted to Army Officers from ceiling laws

2805. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to exempt the land allotted to Army Officers and other ranks as National Awards from the land ceiling; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The national guidelines framed on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 23rd July this year have recommended the withdrawal of existing exemptions in respect of lands given as gallantry awards.

Loss incurred by F.C.I during 1971-72 and causes therefor

2806. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India in 1971-72, under the heads 'Loss in transit and Loss in storage' State-wise, and measures Government have adopted to reduce this loss; and

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry to ascertain the causes of such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The accounts for the State-wise losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India in 1971-72 under the heads 'loss in transit and loss in storage', have not yet been finalised.

The following measures have been adopted to reduce the losses in transit and storage to the minimum:—

(i) Special attention to proper packing and legible markings of bags; loading of bags away from the wagon doors to avoid pilferage and protection of foodgrains on the platforms and in sheds.

(ii) Setting up of vigilance squads to conduct surprise checks at various loading/unloading and weightment points.

(iii) Prompt follow-up action to trace unconnected/missing wagons in close liaison with the Railways.

(iv) Arrangements to move foodgrains in covered wagons, as far as possible. When movement in open wagons becomes inescapable, loading bags is done in a pyramidal shape and the bags are properly covered with tarpaulins

which are lashed, so that rain water drains off without causing any damage. The open wagons are moved in block rakes duly escorted by the Railway Protection Force and the rakes are checked in railway yards en route. Whenever foodgrains are moved by road, the bags are properly covered by tarpaulins and are adequately protected.

(v) Movements by rail are being planned to avoid transshipment (break of gauge from broad gauge to meter gauge and vice versa), as far as possible to minimise losses in handling.

(vi) The Government of India have systematically formulated plans for developing storage facilities in the country to meet the requirements of procurement and public distribution. Additional storage capacity is being provided wherever considered necessary. Rat and damp-proof godowns with adequate technical arrangements for inspection and disinfection of stocks are being provided. Research, training and demonstrations are being conducted for scientific storage of foodgrains. A country-wide Seven Grain Campaign has been launched by the Food Department under which the extensive training demonstrations and publicity programme for popularising scientific techniques of storage and pest control are being implemented.

(b) The causes of losses in transit and losses in storage are investigated by the competent authority and necessary action is taken in the matter.

Scheme to provide scientific modern medical and to villagers:

2807. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed a plan to start a new scheme

to provide 'Scientific Modern Medical Aid' for the unsophisticated villagers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad lines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). A National Health Scheme for Rural Areas to provide medical aid to the villagers in all systems of medicine was prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and discussed with the State Health Ministers. The Scheme is being re-formulated as desired by the State Governments to suit local conditions prevailing in each State.

Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students studying Agriculture, Fisheries and Veterinary

2808. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore, a student has to study for five years after Pre-University course to secure degree in B.Sc. (Ag.), B.V.Sc., or B.F.Sc. and has to obtain 61 per cent of marks;

(b) whether in case of Medical and Engineering Courses in Mysore State, a student has to study for five and half years and five years respectively after P.U.C. and has to obtain 50 per cent marks only to secure a pass in the examination;

(c) if so, whether the courses in Agriculture, Veterinary and Fisheries are as arduous and difficult to pursue as the courses in Medical and Engineering; and

(d) whether the Post matric scholarships will be renewed? as is being done for scholars pursuing Medical and Engineering Courses in case Sche-

duled Castes/Scheduled Tribes scholar pursuing Agriculture, Veterinary and Fisheries Course fail in the examination for the first time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore. The same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए रूढ़ायता

2809. श्री धनराज प्रधान :

श्री मन्तरु सिन्हा-रीठा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए किसी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य में जितने इन योजनाओं का व्यय क्या है और उन योजनाओं का कब तक कार्य पूरा होने की सम्भावना है :

कृषि बंगालाध, में राज्य मंत्री. (श्री धनराज प्रधान) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश

में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य में लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए 5.53 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता देना प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(ख) विभिन्न लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों के जिलेवार व्यूरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नास्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 3897/72] आशा है कि विवरण में दी गई सभी लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्य दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Damage to a Newly-Built Building at the Punjab University Campus, Chandigarh

2810. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious damage was caused to a newly-built building at the Punjab University Campus Chandigarh, in the month of October, 1972;

(b) if so, whether those responsible for causing this damage have been identified and subsequent action taken against them; and

(c) the names of the miscreants and the extent of the damage caused?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Punjab University and the Chandigarh Administration, a mob of students starting from the Punjab Engineering College, and joined by students from some other local colleges, entered the campus of the

University on October 25, 1972. They broke the window panes of the newly-built Students' Centre and of some other buildings. No student from the University Campus was involved in the incident.

The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 18,000. The miscreants have not been identified so far.

Violation of Indian Forests Act by Tribals of Tripura

2811. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases regarding alleged violation of the provision of the existing Indian Forest Act have been instituted against the tribals of Tripura since 1969;

(b) in how many such cases the accused were penalised so far either in the form of fine or conviction; and

(c) the number of cases which are still pending in the courts; and the reasons for delay of the disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State of Tripura and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for some Cooperative Spinning Mills

2812. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected some Cooperative Spinning Mills for a Centrally-sponsored scheme under which they will supervise and control cultivation of cotton of required quality and quantity, in their neighbourhood; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been sanctioned for some Cooperative Spinning Mills. Each mill has been allotted an area of 2,000 hectares for Intensive Cultivation. The following subsidies are extended by the Government of India to the Spinning Mills through National Cooperative Development corporation.

1. 25% subsidy on cost of Plant Protection Chemicals and equipment;

2. 100% cost of urea and 50% costs of spraying of foliar application of urea on 10% of the area.

Adequate staff will be provided for the supervision of the programme by the Cooperative Spinning Mills.

निश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों को अनुदेश

2813. श्री एम० एस० पुस्ती :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने राज्य में निश्चिन्ता करने की दृष्टि से सरकारी भोज, उत्सवों, सामाजिक जल-पान पाटियों तथा शादियों आदि के आयोजन पर कुछ निश्चित अतिथियों की अधिकतम सीमा हेतु निर्देशन दिए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन की मुख्य बात क्या है और जिन राज्यों ने उक्त निर्देशों का पालन किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शामिल प्रदेशों को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार अनाजों तथा दालों से बने खाद्य पदार्थों और सभी मिठाईयाँ परोसने के लिए व्यक्तियों (मेजबान तथा मेजबानों सहित) की संख्या साधारण पाटियों में 25 और शादियों तथा अन्तिम संस्कार के समय 100 तक प्रतिबंधित कर दी गई है । ये प्रतिबंध निम्नलिखित पर लागू नहीं होने हैं :

(1) विदेशों के राजनयिक या सरकारी मिशनो के मुख्यालयों में पाटियाँ आदि :

(2) आवासीय स्थापनों, संस्थागत संस्थापनों अथवा खान-पान स्थापनों के मालिक आदि द्वारा अपने नियमित कारोबार के दौरान उपभोक्ताओं या आवासियों को परोसा गया खाद्यान्न जोकि किसी पार्टी, मनोरंजन आदि से संबंधित नहीं होता है; और

(3) किसी मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुहद्वारा, चर्च अथवा धार्मिक पूजा स्थान पर मान्य धार्मिक संस्कार के रूप में भोग या 'प्रसाद' के रूप में निषिद्ध खाद्य पदार्थों सहित खाद्य पदार्थों का वितरण ।

राज्य सरकारें आदि लिखित रूप में बताएंगे कारणों के आधार पर कुल एक मामलों में छूट दे सकती हैं। परिवार में दाखिल होने, उसकी छानबीन करने और उन वस्तुओं को पकड़ने के लिए अधिकारियों को अधिकृत कर सकती हैं जिनके बारे में उन्हें यह विश्वास हो कि आदेश का उल्लंघन किया गया है / किया जा रहा है।

निम्नलिखित राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शामिल प्रदेशों ने अब तक इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में सूचित किया है :—

1—प्रान्ध्रप्रदेश, 2—असमवाचल प्रदेश,

3—बिहार, 4—गुजरात, 5—

हरियाणा, 6—केरल 7—मध्य-

प्रदेश, 8—महाराष्ट्र, 9—मैसूर,

10—उड़ीसा, 11—पंजाब,

12—राजस्थान, 13—उत्तर

प्रदेश, 14—पश्चिम बंगाल,

15—चंडीगढ़, 16—दिल्ली,

17—गोवा, 18—लकादीव,

मिनिकाय तथा अमीर्नादिव,

द्वीपसमूह, 19—पांडिचेर।

Rehabilitation of Tribal Jhumias in Tripura

2814. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilot projects formulated for the rehabilitation of tribal jhumias in Tripura; and

(b) the amount that may be made available for each project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) There is only one pilot project called "Amarpur Pilot Project" for the settlement of jhumias and landless tribals in Tripura.

(b) A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allocated for the project during the Fourth Plan. Besides this, Rs. 70 lakhs have been provided for the settlement of jhumias and landless tribals outside the project area.

Crash Programme to Remove Unemployment

2815. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has lately been made about the success so far achieved in the crash programme to remove unemployment, particularly among the educated unemployed;

(b) if so, the latest assessment in this regard; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the targets fixed for that year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Honble Member is referring to the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (C.S.R.E.) which was started on the 1st April, 1971 to run for a period of three years with the two-fold objective of (i) the direct generation of employment for the needy people in rural areas of all the districts in the country through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive, and (ii) the production of community assets of a durable nature. Since the maximum wage-rate permitted under the scheme is Rs. 100 per month, the scheme is

essentially meant to benefit the unskilled and uneducated rural people, though the educated unemployed are not debarred from joining the Scheme.

The Scheme is continuously under review through monthly and other progress reports which have been prescribed for the purpose. According to the latest reports available for the year 1971-72, against a revised budget provision of Rs. 35 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 31.26 crores was incurred, resulting in the generation of 814.05 lakh mandays of employment. It is considered that this progress in the very first year of the scheme is quite satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that the Scheme envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and the generation of 875 lakh mandays of employment in a full working season of 10 months, whereas during this year only six working months were available because the first six months were taken up in formulating projects for execution and in making the requisite administrative and other arrangements coupled with prolonged monsoons.

Against a budget provision of Rs. 50 crores for 1972-73, the expenditure reported so far is of the order of Rs. 17.13 crores, resulting in the generation of 474.74 lakh mandays. It is expected that the sum of Rs. 50 crores provided for during 1972-73 will be fully utilized.

(c) The targets fixed for 1973-74 are likely to be the same as for the previous two years, namely, an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and the generation of 875 lakh mandays of employment in a full working season of 10 months. It is expected that, these targets will be fully achieved.

Financial Assistance to Bihar for Increasing Agricultural Production

2816. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have sought financial assistance from the Centre to boost agricultural production in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir, The Government of Bihar sought financial assistance from the Centre to make up the shortfall in kharif production caused by the unseasonal monsoon this year. After considering the proposals of the State Government, the Government of India have accorded administrative approval for a loan assistance of Rs. 17.17 crores for minor irrigation programmes. These programmes are to be completed within the current year so as to benefit the rabi and summer crops. In addition, a short-term loan of Rs. 7.0 crores has been released to the State Government for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

कृषि विकास के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से धनदान

2817. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार से कृषि के विकास के लिए, भिन्न-भिन्न धन राशियों की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंची है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र से की गई कुल धनराशि की मांग का राज्यवार ब्यौटा क्या है और वह मांग कब तक पूरी कर दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी. शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, कृषि के विकास के लिए अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों पर राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कृषि मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग द्वारा सामूहिक रू। से विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और इनके लिए अन्तिम रू। से निर्धारित परिव्यय राज्य सरकारों को सूचित कर दिया जाता है। योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परिव्यय और वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय मंत्र विवरण में दिया गया है। योजना कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता समस्त क्षेत्रों में व्त्ताक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रू। में दी जाती है और वह योजनाओं के किसी वर्ग विशेष अथवा एक योजना के लिए नहीं दी जाती।

कृषि मंत्रालय कृषि आदानों के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों को अत्यावधि ऋण स्वीकार करता है, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में कुल 75 करोड़ रुपये का एक अत्यावधि ऋण निर्मुक्त किया गया था।

योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करने के उपरान्त भी, कमी-कमी राज्य सरकारों से विशेष योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय

सहायता के अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। किन्तु इन अनुरोधों को उनके लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान की गई ऐसी मांगों की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:—

- (1) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कुछ लघु मिचाई योजनाओं के लिए 3.0 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुरोध किया था। कृषि मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग की सिफारिश पर, वित्त मंत्रालय ने 1.5 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किये हैं।
- (2) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से, मात्स्यकी के विकास के निम्न नार्थ सान्ट लेक एरिया में 4,776 एकड़ भू क्षेत्र के अर्जन के लिए 1.0 करोड़ रुपये के विशेष अनुदान का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था। इन प्रस्ताव पर योजना आयोग के परामर्श से विचार किया गया है और राज्य मीन उद्योग विकास निगम की सामान्य शेयर पूंजी में केन्द्र के अंशदान के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार से विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है।
- (3) केरल सरकार ने इस आशय का अनुरोध किया था कि त्रिवूर में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 1 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से एक दुग्ध संरक्षण परियोजना प्रारम्भ की जाये। राज्य सरकार

को यह सजाह दी गई थी कि वह इस योजना को चतुर्थ योजना के परिधि के अन्तर्गत ही राज्य क्षेत्र में प्राप्त करने की संभावना पर तथा जहाँ तक आवश्यक हो राज्य की पाँचवीं योजना में भी आगे प्रावधान करने पर विचार करे।

(4) केरल सरकार ने मधुश आशम कार्पोरेशनों के निर्माण के विषये जून 1971 में 2 करोड़ रुपये

के विगत अनुदान की प्रार्थना की थी। चूंकि राज्य की योजना में मात्स्यकी उपशीर्ष के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त अप्रयुक्त प्रावधान उपलब्ध था, अतः राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे धन समायोजन द्वारा वहाँ से प्राप्त करे। मधुशों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण का कार्य राज्य में प्रगति पर है। वर्ष 1973-74 में 5,000 मकानों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम]	राज्य सरकारों/योजना आयोग संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा स्वीकृत द्वारा प्रस्तावित	
1	2	3	4
1.	अन्ध्र प्रदेश	12.67	11.52
2.	असम	8.74	8.09
3.	बिहार	16.51	16.07
4.	गुजरात	12.64	12.86
5.	हरियाणा	5.58	6.58
6.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	6.83	5.31
7.	केरल	10.68	11.08
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	20.14	20.14
9.	महाराष्ट्र	32.60	32.56
10.	मैसूर	16.02	15.58
11.	नागालैण्ड	1.66	1.00
12.	उड़ीसा	8.75	8.72
13.	पंजाब	9.93	10.59

1	2	3	4
14. राजस्थान		6.31	5.74
15. तमिलनाडु		16.40	14.41
16. उत्तर प्रदेश		43.79	41.75
17. पश्चिम बंगाल		10.34	9.76
18. हिमाचल प्रदेश		4.98	5.02
19. मेघालय		1.90	1.31
20. मणिपुर		0.61	0.57
21. त्रिपुरा		2.03	1.64
22. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह		0.28	0.26
23. चण्डीगढ़		0.19	0.12
24. दादर व नगर हवेली		0.20	0.15
25. दिल्ली		0.74	0.60
26. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव		1.97	1.82
27. लक्षदीप तथा मिनिकाय द्वीपसमूह		0.32	0.23
28. अरुणाचल प्रदेश		1.26	0.79
29. पांडोचेरी		0.53	0.62
योग, राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		254.63	244.89

कृषिक्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन, लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण, क्षेत्र विकास, पशु पालन, डेरी और दुग्ध आपूर्ति, वन, मात्स्यकी, गोदामों का प्रबन्ध और विपणन कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं।

Amount spent for upgrading schools in West Bengal

2818. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount of money that the Central Government paid to the Government of West Bengal for upgrading the schools during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): No grants have been given by the Government of India to the Government of West Bengal during the last three years for upgrading schools (i.e.) conversion of primary schools into middle schools or secondary schools into higher secondary schools.

Submission of Memorandum by Lawrence Road Welfare Association to D.D.A.

2819. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lawrence Road Welfare Association have submitted a Memorandum to the Delhi Development Authority demanding reduction of cost price and provision of another flat;

(b) whether the aforesaid Association have demanded an impartial inquiry; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the Memorandum the Association have not specifically sought any inquiry in the matter.

Status of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

2820. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any controversy over the status of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and whether the authorities have been given contradictory statements about the status of the Council;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Inquiry Committee is aware of the shifting status of the Council;

(c) when and how this controversy is to be resolved; and

(d) whether Government propose to compensate adequately those employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural

Research who have all along been the victims of this shifting status of the Council? *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). No contradictory statements regarding the status of Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been made by the authorities. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research refers to two distinct entities viz. (a) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—as a Society having been registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 and (b) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat, which services the Society, originally created as a regular Department of the Government of India and later on changed into an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture with effect from 15th January, 1939. The above position has been clearly stated by the authorities wherever and whenever required

As a part of the reorganisation scheme, it was decided to convert the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat, which is now functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society with effect from a date to be appointed. Government are examining as to how best the interests and service conditions of the Council's employees can be safeguarded so as to allay their fears that their service conditions etc. are not on the same footing as that of other Government servants.

Full facts about the history of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since its inception (including the reorganisation of the Council) have been placed before the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Inquiry Committee.

Steps to bring down prices of Urban Land

2821. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering ways and means to bring down prices of urban land; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTHS AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). 'The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme' introduced by my Ministry in 1959 is being implemented by the States and Union Territories. It provides for large scale acquisition and development of land with a view to making available developed plots at reasonable cost, to house-builders particularly those in the lower income groups. Salient features of this scheme are available in the Parliament Library.

A Seminar convened by my Ministry in April, 1972 recommended, *inter alia*, that all urban/urbanisable land should be socialised. This policy was endorsed by the Conference of State Ministers of Housing etc. held in July 1972. This being a complex issue the scope of such a policy and the ways and means to implement it are being studied.

Seminar on Price of Urban Land

2822. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations of a Seminar on ways and means to bring down prices of urban land convened by the Works and Housing Ministry;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government are going to accept them; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTHS AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A Seminar convened by the Ministry of Works and Housing at New Delhi in April, 1972 on the evolution of a national housing and urban development policy has recommended that land should be brought under social control so that land values are not subject to speculative pressures for private gain and the benefits of appreciation in land value resulting from urbanisation accrue to the community and not to the individual.

(c) The scope of such a policy and the ways and means to implement it are being studied.

Central Expenditure on Abolishing 11-Year Higher Secondary System in West Bengal

2823. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has decided to abolish the 11-year Higher Secondary system which was introduced in the State in 1957 and re-introduce the 10-year school course from 1st January, 1973;

(b) the estimated cost of this reversal and subsequent changes;

(c) whether the Centre will bear this expenditure; and

(d) the reasons why the 11-year Higher Secondary system was introduced in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) It is learnt that the

Government of West Bengal have since decided to re-introduce the 10-year school course from 1st January, 1974.

(b) The West Bengal Government have estimated that the change-over will cost Rs. 2 crores per annum recurring and Rs. 10 crores non-recurring.

(c) No proposal has been received by the Government of India for assistance for this purpose.

(d) The 11-year school scheme was introduced in West Bengal as a result of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission—commonly known as Day Commission—appointed by the Government of West Bengal in July, 1954, and subsequently by almost all the Committees and Commissions on education plus the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Enquiry into fire in 'M. V. Jalazad' of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

2824. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the damage following a fire aboard 'M. V. Jalazad' of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited on 14th October, 1972 at Princess Dock, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A preliminary inquiry into the causes of the fire accident on board 'M. V. Jalazad' is in progress, and is expected to be completed shortly.

Resentment among scientists of I. A. R. I. on the attitude of its Director-General

2825. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly of the 16th September, 1972 stating that a number of senior Scientists and officials of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute are agitated over the attitude of the Director-General, Indian Agricultural Research Institute to sabotage the enquiry; and

(b) whether Government have examined the report carefully; and if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Government are aware of the report published in the 'March of the Nation' weekly of the 16th September, 1972 containing certain allegations against the Director-General, I.C.A.R. the allegations are false and baseless. The Director-General never treated or even tried to dissuade any officer from giving his free and frank opinion to the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee. On the other hand when it was reported to him that sufficient number of employees of the Council had not replied to the Questionnaire issued by the Committee, the Director-General issued a letter to all Directors of the Institutes requesting them to ensure that the necessary replies may be submitted to the Committee.

Government are not aware of the action the MPs mentioned in the report have taken the matter.

The report that Dr. A. B. Joshi, the new Director, is absent from the I.A.R.I. Campus is not correct. He is

staying in the Campus itself. The D. G. has been making all possible efforts to obtain allotment of residence from the General Pool of the Government of India and it is hoped that very shortly he will get some accommodation and move out of the I.A.R.I. Campus.

The allegation that the Director-General is in any manner interfering with the working of the Inquiry Committee is baseless.

These are wild allegation against an eminent scientist who has outstanding achievements to his credit in the field of agriculture research.

Complaints regarding distribution of Ghee from D. M. S. counter in Parliament House

2826. SHRI C. K. JAFEER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of the Delhi Milk Scheme Counter in the Parliament House are not satisfactory;

(b) whether his Ministry has received complaints from the Members of Parliaments regarding the distribution of Ghee and the instance of coming personally by the Members to collect Ghee etc;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received and the number of complaints disposed of; and

(d) the difficulties Government are facing in getting the transfer of this Manager to some other depot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The services at the Delhi Milk Scheme Counter in the Parliament House have been generally satisfactory. Three complaints were, however, received from Members of Parliament about the alleged mis-behaviour of the

Manager (Sales) and arbitrary manner of distribution of ghee. These complaints were investigated. It was revealed that there was a genuine shortage of ghee during the months of August and early part of September, 1972 because of inadequate seasonal procurement of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme. The previous Manager (Sales) has since been transferred elsewhere and a new Manager appointed in her place.

Removal of Untouchability

2827. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Central Government have issued any direction to State Governments to remove untouchability; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and whether police officers have been directed to institute such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Article 17 of the Constitution has abolished untouchability, and the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has prescribed punishments for the practice of untouchability. A copy of a letter dated the 4th February, 1972, addressed to Governors/Chief Ministers of various States/Union Territories requesting that prompt and effective action should be taken in investigating and prosecuting untouchability cases is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3898/72]. The Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Ministers asking them to take special interest whenever any case of atrocity is committed against the Scheduled Castes or Tribes, and to ensure that prompt investigations are made by high level senior officers.

Agricultural Development in Chotanagpur

2828. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an irrigation scheme is to be sanctioned by the Central Government for irrigation of Chotanagpur area; and

(b) the steps Government are taking for agricultural development of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Following major and medium irrigation schemes are under examination by CWPC for irrigation in Chotanagpur area:

1. Left Barki Reservoir, District Palamau.
2. Maila Reservoir, District Palamau.
3. Dandro Reservoir, Palamau District.
4. Chirka Reservoir, Palamau District.
5. Siktia Barrage, Santhal Pargana.
6. Chinder Reservoir, Ranchi District.

No minor irrigation scheme is pending for sanction by the Central Government for irrigation in Chotanagpur area.

(b) The steps taken by the Central Government for agricultural development in the area include:

1. Sanction of a tribal development project in Singhbhum District of Chota Nagpur, including minor irrigation schemes of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.
2. Sanction of scheme for construction of 1000 large diameter wells in Chotanagpur and

other hilly areas of the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

3. Taking up MFAL at an amount of Rs. 1.0 crore for Ranchi District in this area covering 1500 dugwells, 100 pumpsets and 100 community wells;

4. Sanction of Rs. 95.50 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes in Palamau District under drought prone area programme.

Economics of Milk made products

2829. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the economics of making milk products at the Government's milk and milk product plants and also have examined the price structure of milk products; and

(b) if so; the result of the examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No. The Government of India have not made any such studies. The responsibility for studying the economics of making milk products at the Government's milk and milk product plants is that of the respective State Governments in which these plants are located.

As regards Delhi Milk Scheme which is the only Central Project, analysis of the cost of production of different types of milk products is undertaken whenever such analysis/examination is considered necessary for economic marketing of the milk products.

Postponement of measures re. Ceiling on Urban Property

2830. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to postpone measures proposed for urban property ceiling; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No. It is proposed to introduce very soon, a Bill on ceiling on urban property in Parliament.

(b) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of prohibition policy

2831. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops opened in the capital by Delhi Administration in recent times; and

(b) how far this liberalised prohibition policy helps in maintaining public health in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Four country liquor shops have been opened in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1972-73.

(b) There has been no liberalisation of the Prohibition Policy. The excise arrangements have only been rationalised to ensure supply of requisite quantity of liquor at a reasonable price to the addicts so that they are not encouraged to take to spurious liquor and run the risk of being fatal

victims of liquor poisoning or suffer from the consumption of spurious liquor like blindness and paralysis.

Establishment of "Bharat Bhavana" during the 25th year of anniversary Celebrations

2832. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued instructions to State Governments for the establishment of Bharat Bhavans during the 25th Independence Anniversary year;

(b) if so, whether States have been asked to initiate steps during Gardhi Jayanti week for constructing 'Bharat Bhavans' and to arrange collection of selected books in regional languages, gramophone records, tape recordings, photographs and films about respective states; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In the context of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, it has been suggested to the State Governments that Bharat Bhavans may be set up in State capitals with the object of presenting constantly before the people the unity in diversity of the culture of the country.

The activities of the Bharat Bhavans fall in two parts: one consisting of a library containing books and literature in the different Indian languages and also records, pictures, photographs of the various regions of the country; the other part will look after the organisation of various

cultural programmes which will depict visually the variety of the culture of the country as well as bring out the unity in this variety. The programmes will also include lectures, seminars, symposia, film shows, discussion groups etc.

It may be necessary for the Bharat Bhavans to have buildings of their own ultimately, but initially its activities are to be started either in the Rabindra Bhavans which are already available at the State capitals or at some other suitable place.

It was suggested to the State Governments that they may explore the possibility of inaugurating the Bharat Bhavans either on 14th November or 2 October 1972 or 26 January 1973.

Reactions of the State Governments to these suggestions are awaited.

Living conditions of auxiliary nurses and midwives serving in Northern States.

2833. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed the reports appearing in 'Malayala Manorama' dated the 8th September, 1972 regarding the pathetic living conditions and insults suffered by about 26,000 young Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives serving in different Northern States; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and actions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बुद्ध जयन्ती पार्क, नई दिल्ली में भगवान् बुद्ध की मूर्ति के लिए शेड और शिल्पलेख की व्यवस्था

2834. श्री अशोक बाकुला : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुद्ध जयन्ती पार्क, नई दिल्ली में भगवान् बुद्ध की मूर्ति पर शेड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और मूर्ति के चारों ओर प्रेरणावर्धक एवं मार्यक विचारोन्नेजक विचार भी प्रकट नहीं हैं; और

(ख) वहाँ पर उक्त सामान उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ताकि उम स्थान का नाम मार्यक बनाया जा सके तथा इसे अधिक बोधक तथा आकर्षक बनाया जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्व.स्व. और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री उमा शंकर बोसित) : (क) यह सत्य है कि भगवान् बुद्ध की प्रतिमा पर शेड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। नीचे की एक प्रकृत को छोड़ कर प्रतिमा के चारों ओर कुछ भी प्रकट नहीं है।

(ख) इस मामले पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है।

Misappropriation of money by a flour mill in Kanpur

2835. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in Dainik Jagran of Kanpur dated the 23rd October, 1972 regarding misappropriation of more than a lakh of rupees in one of the flour mills in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the mill concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Scheme of employment by national Dairy Research Institute through Animal Husbandry.

2836. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the studies made by the National Dairy Research Institute of providing additional employment in the rural areas by encouraging animal husbandry, at much less capital investment than through investment in industries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the place of animal husbandry in the programmes envisaged for development of rural economy in the Fourth and fifth Plans and outline of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

The National Dairy Research Institute has recently initiated studies on the economic of dairy farming under rural conditions. The initial results of the study are promising and the study is being continued.

(b) The results of the study will be examined after it is completed.

(c) The Animal Husbandry Programmes under the Fourth Five Year Plan aim at increasing the supply of protective foods like milk, milk products, meat and eggs and improving the output of certain animal products of commercial importance such as wool. As Animal Husbandry also offers scope for diversification of the economy of the small farmers and landless labourers, considerable importance has been given to it in the programmes envisaged for development of rural economy. Under the Fourth Plan, a number of production oriented programmes are being implemented for increasing the supply of principal livestock products. These programmes rely on scientific breeding, better feeding and management, effective disease control and proper marketing facilities. The major programmes taken up are:—

1. Key Village Scheme.

2. Intensive Cattle Development Project.

3. Feed & Fodder Development Programmes.

4. Intensive Egg and Poultry production-cum-Marketing Centres.

5. Cross-breeding programme.

6. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.

7. Sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing Centres.

8. Rinderpest Eradication Programme.

9. Operation Flood Project.

The Programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised. However, the Working Group on Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply set up for the formulation of the Fifth Plan has recommended massive Animal Husbandry Development Programmes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period for development of rural economy.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के लिए निर्धारित
रकम

2833. श्री शंकर बाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास रुक रहे बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के लिए कोई दूसरा भवन निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के वर्तमान निवास स्थान के छोटा होने के कारण उनको असुविधा नहीं हो रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री रामचंद्र बोरित) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

Purchase of Helicopters from U.S.S.R and U.S.A.

2839. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 15th September, 1972 about the purchase of helicopters from the
2748 LS—4.

Soviet Union and United States of America;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Completion of Coastal Highway in Gujarat.

2841. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has a coastline of about 1600 Kms. length and which is required to be completed from the point of view of defence and speedy exports;

(b) whether the Central Government have decided to finance completion of the highway in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):
(a) to (c). Presumably, the Member is having in mind the coastal highway along the Gujarat Coast. It is a State Road and the Government of Gujarat are primarily concerned with its development. There is no defence projection for the development of this road. However, in order to assist the State Government in developing this road in meeting other needs of the area, the Government of India have approved a loan of Rs. 1.49

crores to the State Government to meet the full cost of the following works on the road covering missing road links and certain bridges:

Name of work	Length in miles or no. of bridges	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Dhuwaran-Umeta (missing section)	25	50.00
2. Miani-Kuranga (missing section)	23	50.00
<i>Porbandar-Okha Section</i>		
1. Bridge across Bhogat		
2. Bridge across Navadana.		
3. Bridge across Khari		
4. Bridge across Kalipat	7 bridges	43.00
5. Bridge replacing cause-way at Neter Creek.		
6. Bridge across Visavada Creek.		
7. Bridge across Kinnuri Creek.		
TOTAL		143.00

2. In addition, the development of a part (Bhavnagar-Bavaliari—22 miles) of the Baroda-Bhavnagar section is already in progress from the State's Central Road Fund Allocations Accounts.

Establishment of Mountain National Parks in Kashmir.

2842. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Board for Wild Life has recently approached the Central Government for the establishment of mountain national

parks in Kashmir to create sanctuaries for Hangloo stages and a breeding area for Musk-deer;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has since been examined by Government; and

(c) with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life at its 9th meeting held on 14th September, 1972 at Dachigam Sanctuary, Jammu & Kashmir, recommended that the areas covering upper Daksum Sanctuary, Wadwan and Kishtwar which form an ideal eco-system should be declared as a Mountain National Park by the State Government. It has also been suggested that such a Mountain National Park in Daksum-Wadwan area can act as a good breeding farm for the musk deer, which is threatened with extinction.

(b) and (c). It was recommended that the scheme prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture for providing financial incentive to selected National Parks and Sanctuaries should be extended to the proposed Dachigam Sanctuary. Financial assistance to the State Government has also been proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan by the Department of Tourism. The Government of India have taken up the subject with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The matter is under active consideration.

खजूर के तेल का आयात

2843. श्री श्रीराम बरवाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने परीक्षण के तौर पर बनस्पति में प्रयोग करने के लिए

खजूर के तेल का आयात करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका आयात किस देश से किया जायेगा और इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन्ती विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). स्पष्टतया खजूर के तेल का निर्यात ताड़ के तेल से सम्बन्धित है । वनस्पति के परीक्षण के तौर पर प्रयोग करने के लिए मलेशिया से हाल ही में 84.5 लाख रुपये की कीमत का 5,000 मी० टन ताड़ का तेल आयात किया गया है ।

Food Subsidy

2844. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantum of food subsidy in India and in Jammu and Kashmir State in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been provided in the budget estimates for 1972-73 as subsidy payable to the Food Corporation of India during the current year. The subsidy paid to the Corporation is in respect of all supplies made from the Central pool stocks to the various State Governments, including Jammu & Kashmir, representing the difference between the economic cost of the foodgrains to the Corporation and the lower ex-depot issue prices for these foodgrains fixed by the Government. The Government of India have also

been paying the charges involved on the transport, handling, etc. of rice and wheat supplied to Jammu & Kashmir Government from FCI Depots or rail-heads outside the State. For the year 1971-72, the State Government have claimed Rs. 1.78 crores in this regard.

Steamer route from Patna to Allahabad in River Ganga

2845. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to start steamer route from Patna to Allahabad in river Ganga; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). An experimental cum-promotional cargo service is being operated on the river Ganga between Patna and Chunar. Further extension of the service beyond Chunar would depend upon commercial viability and technical feasibility being established.

Recognition of squatting rights^{*} of Rural Dwellings.

2846. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether squatting rights of rural dwellings will be recognised by Government;

(b) if so, the cost likely to be incurred by the States in sanctifying these rights; and

(c) whether the scheme of rural housing involving provision of house sites needs to be revised in the light of the reluctance of the rural dwellers to move to new sites for compelling reasons, and a preference to own the sites they live upon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). State Governments have been advised to enact suitable legislations (where this has not already been done) conferring home-stead rights on landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their houses/huts stand at present. The question of compensation payable, if any, to owners of land, as a result of conferment of these home-stead rights is a matter for consideration by the State Governments.

(c) If home-stead rights are conferred on the families in occupation of Government or private land as envisaged under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, the question of removal of these families to new sites does not arise. However, landless workers, who cannot be accommodated because of the increased size of the families, on the sites in their occupation, can, under the Scheme, be shifted to new sites.

Schemes for modernisation of small country boats and use of boats as a means of subsistence

2847. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there are any schemes for modernisation of small country boats weighing less than a ton;

(b) the number of people who use this type of boat as a means of subsistence; and

(c) the number of people who use boats bigger than one ton as a means of subsistence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) The State Governments are primarily concerned with the subject of small country boats. Government of India do not, therefore, have any scheme for the modernisation of small country boats.

(b) and (c). Collection of information asked for would involve disproportionate time and labour as such information will have to be obtained from State Governments who in turn may have to collect it from local authorities.

Policy of Food Zones

2848. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of Food Zones with varying prices for food-grains in varying States helps the process of national integration; and

(b) if not, why it is not possible to divide the country into non-linguistic Food Zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement prices for main varieties of wheat and coarse grains are the same all over the country; only procurement prices for paddy vary in some cases from State to State. The reason for fixing the different procurement prices for paddy in different States is that there are varietal differences, differences in the cost of production and differences in the overall inter-crop price pattern in the various States. Government are making efforts to eliminate these inter-State disparities to the extent feasible.

Different food zones have been constituted with a view to helping the procurement agencies to mop up the marketable surplus for subsequent issue through public distribution system. These zones also prevent

the private trade from creating artificial pockets of scarcity and exploiting the same by cornering stocks. It is evident that food zones cannot be constituted on considerations of language, etc.

Production of Polio vaccine in India

2849. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

' Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of production of polio vaccine in India; and

(b) the time by which India will be self-sufficient in its production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Approximately 1 lakh doses of Trivalent Polio Vaccine are being manufactured in the Indian Council of Medical Research Unit located at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

(b) At the current rate of consumption it is expected that the demand for Polio Vaccine could be met from local production in near future.

Progress achieved in road construction and Road development under 20-year road development plan

2850. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in road construction and road development since the 20-Year Road Development Plan came into operation in 1961;

(b) the mileage of new roads to be constructed in the next nine years to complete the 20-Year Road Development Plan;

(c) whether the target set in the 20-Year Development Plan is likely to be achieved within the specified period; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to ensure the completion of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The 20-Year Plan (1961-81) is only a report of the Chief Engineers on suggested road development during the 20-year period 1961-81 and was intended to provide as a broad guide to Central and State Governments for formulating their Five Year Plans keeping in view the available resources and other factors. The aforesaid 20-Year Plan envisaged the addition of 4,44,800 kilometres of roads (National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and other District Roads and classified village roads) by 1981. Upto 31st March 1971, 3,80,900 kms of roads, including inter alia 1,72,600 kms of roads constructed under CD and NES programmes, had been added. The latter (CD & NES) category of roads—both old and newly added—are, however, mostly low grade roads and would need to be upgraded to meet the requirements of specifications envisaged in the aforesaid 20-Year Plan. It is premature to indicate the extent to which targets set out in the aforesaid 20-Year Plan are likely to be achieved by the specified period as it is dependent upon various factors, including future plan allocations.

Non-availability of medicine in C.G. H. S. dispensaries in Government colonies.

2851. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are most often not available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in various Government colonies and the patients have to wait for the medicines for more than three to four days; and

(b) the steps which Government are taking to do away this evil and see that the patients get medicines promptly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) All medicines prescribed to patients by Dispensary Medical Officers and the C.G.H.S. Specialists are normally issued to them from the dispensaries, on the same day almost immediately. Sometimes, however, when a prescribed medicine is not available in the dispensary or is not the one included in the C.G.H.S. Formulary, arrangement is made to procure the same from the authorised chemists or even from the open market and make it available to the patient on the next working day.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the C.G.H.S. Medical Store Depot to ensure early and prompt supply of medicines to the C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

(i) The dispensaries are permitted to collect medicines by "BY HAND INDENTS" from the C.G.H.S. Medical Store Depot, if suddenly some of the items go short. They can obtain medicines in this way twice a week but, if there is still any emergency, they can collect medicines on other working days also. This is in addition to the Regular and Supplementary indent supplied to the various dispensaries.

(ii) If any medicine is not available in the Medical Store Depot information about it is given to the dispensaries daily by "DAILY STORE INFORMATION BULLETIN". Then they send an indent on the authorised local chemist of their respective area and medicines are supplied to them within 24 hours.

Work for flood lights at Konarak Temple

2852. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.W.D. has already awarded the work to contractor for providing Konarak Temple (Orissa) with flood lights; and

(b) if so, when the project is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project is likely to be completed before the end of the current financial year.

Absorption of N.D.S. Instructors in Bihar

2855. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had assured to impress upon the State of Bihar for the absorption of the N.D.S. Instructors belonging to the State of Bihar;

(b) whether the Chairman had also assured to send one of the Officers of the Ministry personally to the State Capital to settle the issue; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) At the meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare held on the 26th September, 1972, the Official side had stated that whereas they had full sympathy for the need of the "NFC" Instructors

serving away from their home States to be posted back to their home States, this could now be done only in consultation with the State Governments concerned and with their concurrence. It was assured by the Official side that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare would continue to use their good offices to get the State Governments to agree to such cases of repatriation from one State to another, which may be the home State of the Instructor concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Minister of Education and Social Welfare wrote to the Chief Minister of Bihar on the 19th August, 1972 requesting that 58 NFC Instructors ordinarily resident of Bihar, recruited and serving in the schools in the State of Uttar Pradesh may be absorbed in the schools in Bihar. The Education Commissioner of Bihar was reminded on the 25th September, 1972 and the 14th November, 1972. Reply from the State Government is still awaited.

View of Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India regarding effect of Fiscal Policy on the Growth of the Corporation

2857. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Shipping Corporation of India had expressed fear that our fiscal policy might act as a brake on the growth of Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how was the performance of the Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India referred only to withdrawal/curtailment of incentives which were available to Indian shipping companies

till recently. He had not expressed the fear that our fiscal policy might act as a brake on the growth of Shipping Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The performance of the Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years has steadily improved. Its net profit increased from Rs. 551.48 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 807.02 lakhs in 1971-72.

Use of drugs and narcotics by students

2858. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the increasing use of drugs and narcotics by the student community;

(b) whether the Committee set up by Government to recommend measures to regulate their distribution has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The State Drug Control authorities have been asked to keep constant watch on the sale of psychotropic drugs, especially in the areas surrounding teaching institutions and the University campuses. It may, however, be mentioned that isolated instances of use of drugs and narcotics by students have been reported in the press.

(b) and (c). A Sub-Committee of the Drug Consultative Committee has made certain recommendations for tightening control over the import, distribution and sale of narcotics and

psychotropic substances in so far as it relate to their therapeutic use. Their report awaits consideration by the Drug Consultative Committee.

Increase in the population growth in Madhya Pradesh

2859. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the population growth during 1961—71 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the comparative figures of population for 1961 and 1971; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the trend?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU):

(a) The decennial growth rate of population in Madhya Pradesh increased from 24.17 per cent in 1951—61 to 28.67 per cent in 1961—71.

(b) and (c). The population growth rate is the net result of birth, death and migration rates. The census authorities have still to work out these rates for the decade 1961—71. In the absence of these figures it is not possible to state the precise reasons for the acceleration in the population growth rate. The population of the State according to 1961 and 1971 censuses was 32,372,408 and 41,654,119, respectively.

Although the specific reasons for the increase in the population growth rate are not known, certain steps have been initiated to accelerate the pace of the progress of the family planning programme to control the birth rate. These are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

Various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the family planning programme include the following:

1. Efforts are being made to put the infra-structure approved under the programme in position.

2. Special programmes like the post-partum programme and intensive district programme are being given high priority. The methods which are showing an increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh are being given all out support.

3. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and health programme is being done at all levels. Schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis are being strengthened with a view to providing better health for children.

4. A new motivational strategy including new slogan has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and is being directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

5. Greater stress is being laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. Special attention is being paid to family planning work in States including Madhya Pradesh where progress has been slow.

7. I.U.C.D. and sterilisation services are being improved by better selection, improved after care and allaying the public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

8. Intensive approach through large-scale mass vasectomy camps is being tried out.

9. More intensive training of various categories of personnel working

in the family planning programme is being organised.

10. Efforts are being concentrated on those couples who approved of family planning methods, but have not adopted them.

Reimbursement of excess expenditure on Crash programme for Rural Employment during 1971-72

2860. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to reimburse the excess expenditure of Rs. 17.65 lakh incurred by the State for the year 1971-72 on the crash programme for rural employment;

(b) whether the State Government have also requested for an additional allotment of Rs. 41 lakhs for the crash programme in the current year; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Expenditure incurred by the State Government in excess, the administrative approvals conveyed to it during 1971-72 could not be reimbursed. Further, the additional allotment requested for the current year could not be given as the entire budgeted outlay stands allotted among different States and Union Territories. It is not possible to increase the allotment of one without reducing the allotment of another.

Project Report on Development of Beypore Port

2861. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted the project report on the development of Beypore Port in the State;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes.

(b) The present scheme is for a commercial harbour to cater for vessels drawing up to 4.5 metres. The main items of work involved are:

(1) Dredging of outer approach channel and inner basin.

(2) Provision of suitable harbour craft.

(3) Provision of stream mooring buoys for mooring vessels.

(4) Provision of navigational aids.

(c) The Project Report has been technically cleared by Development Adviser (Ports) and referred to the Ministry of Finance for their concurrence. Administrative approval will be issued after the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have approved the revised Project Report.

Project Report on Neendakara Fishing Harbour, Kerala

2862. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted the project report on Neendakara fishing harbour;

(b) if so, the main features of the project;

(c) whether Government have examined the project; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had proposed provision of a fishing harbour at Neendakara at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.62 crores. Part (a) of the project estimate covered the harbour and common facilities such as water supply, electricity, land acquisition, dredging, wharf and jetties, roads and parking areas, drainage, modifications to breakwater, etc. Part (b) was for buildings, plants for ice making, canning, transport facilities, repair facilities, etc. The harbour plans were designed to provide facilities for 300 mechanised boats and 60 trawlers.

(c) and (d). The U.N.D.P. Project for Pre-Investment Survey of fishing harbours, which is investigating potential harbour sites in the country and drawing up plans and estimates of selected sites, was instructed to include Neendakara in the list of harbour sites to be investigated in Kerala and to take into consideration the project report prepared by the Government of Kerala. The U.N.D.P. Project has completed its investigations, and their final Engineering and Economic Reports on the harbour are expected to be received this month through the F.A.O.

Inclusion of Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act in Schedule of the Constitution

2863. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that "The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act" has been challenged in a Court of Law;

(b) whether the Resolution adopted in the Karala Legislative Assembly on 24th March, 1972 requesting the Government of India to include the above Act in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution of India has been received; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to place the enactment beyond challenge in the Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestion for including this Act in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution will be examined when the decision of the court of law is known.

भूमिहीन कृषकों की संख्या

2864. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 तथा इसके बाद प्रति वर्ष भूमिहीन कृषकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमिहीन कृषकों की संख्या में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राश्व मंत्री (श्री अण्णा हिब पी० शिन्ने) : (क) और (ख) इस मन्त्रालय में सब से नवीनतम आंकड़ें 1971 में ई दस-साला जनगणना के परिणामों के प में उपलब्ध है। 1971 की जनगणना में मिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों की अलग से गणना ही की गई है। इसमें लोगों का वर्गीकरण न के मुख्य काम-धन्धे के आधार पर किया या है। अतः कृषि श्रमिकों में उन व्यक्तियों ने भी दिखाया गया है जिनके पास छोटी भूतें हैं, लेकिन जो मुख्य रूप से इस प्रकार के भूमि से जीवनयापन नहीं करते, बल्कि अन्य रूप से अन्य व्यक्तियों के फार्मों पर काम करके अपनी आजीविका कमाते हैं। इस गणना के आधार पर ऐसे कृषि श्रमिकों को क्या 47 लाख है।

नुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के मकानों के लिए सरकारी तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

2865. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की सहायता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अल्पसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण तथा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता के उनके लिये नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने मकान बनाये गये ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० थाबब) : (क) और (ख) यह जानकारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

रूस से मालवाहक जहाजों की खरीद

2866. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री बक्षी नायक :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत का विचार रूस से मालवाहक जहाज खरीदने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) ये जहाज कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेंगे ?

संतोषक कर्ष तथा नौबहुन क्षेत्र परिबहन
 मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग).
 20 जुलाई, 1971 को शिपिंग कारपोरेशन
 आफ इण्डिया ने इस के एक शिपयार्ड को
 प्रत्येक 4.50 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के
 चार मालबाहक पोतों के लिए क्रियादेश
 दिया था। सितम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1973
 के बीच उन्हें सुपुर्द किया जाना है।

Slow progress in Family Planning due to adequacy of Field Staff

2867. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate field staff the progress of Family Planning has gone slow; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) Acceptance of the Family Planning Programme depends on demographic and socio-economic factors as well as programme execution. The progress of the Family Planning Programme has been slow in some of the States, partly due to inadequacy of field staff. Steps have been taken to meet the deficiency of personnel as well as to improve the quality of staff by training.

With a view to meeting the deficiency of doctors and para-medical personnel like Lady Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, the number of Medical Colleges and Lady Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Schools in the country as well as the admission capacity of the existing institutions is be-

ing increased. Further, to induce the medical and para-medical staff to work in disadvantaged areas suitable provisions are being made for better Conditions of work, residential accommodation and other facilities.

(b) A statement is enclosed showing the various steps that Government have initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the Family Planning Programme.

Statement

Various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the family planning programme include the following:

1. Efforts are being made to put the infra-structure approved under the programme in position.

2. Special programmes like the post-partum programme and intensive district programme are being given high priority. The methods which are showing an increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh are being given full support.

3. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and health programme is being done at all levels. Schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis are being strengthened with a view to providing better health for children.

4. A new motivational strategy including new slogan has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and is being directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

5. Greater stress is being laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. Special attention is being paid to family planning work in the States where progress has been slow.

7. IUCD and sterilisation services are being improved by better selection, improved after-care and allaying the

public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

8. Intensive approach through large-scale mass vasectomy camps is being tried out.

9. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the Family Planning Programme is being organized.

10. Efforts are being concentrated on those couples who approved of family planning methods, but have not adopted them.

**विभिन्न जनजातियों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली
भाषाओं की शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने
का लिए किये गये प्रबन्ध**

2869. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भान्त की विभिन्न जनजातियों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली बोलियों (उनकी मात्र भाषा) की शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृत विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. शास्त्री) : राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निम्नलिखित जनजातीय भाषाओं के माध्यम के लिये, बहुधा प्राथमिक स्तर पर ही सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर दी गयी हैं — मिथिल, गारो, खासी, जूझाड़ी, बोडो, मनीपुरी, कारेन, निकोबारी

सीन, त्रिपुरी, मिजो, सन्थाली, भ्रायो, भंगारी, लोया, सेमा कोणयक तथा गेंदी ।

उप्युक्त स्तरों पर इन उभागाओं के बोलने वालों के लिये इन्हें शिक्षा माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने के विचार से इन जन-जातीय उन बोलियों के विकास के हेतु भ्रायो, भंगारी, लोया, सेरा, कोणयक, चोकोरी, चांग, स्वंगतम, फोम, चिमचंगेर, कूकी, रेंगना, खेनुगम, खजा, रोन्या, (स्वंग) मोंग्या (बोर-विला), दपला, अनातानी, गालोंग, आदि ईद, दिगारू, मिजू, सिहो, बान्यू, मारिया, हाल्वी, कोरकू, मोलि, कुदुख, गेंदी, संथाली, खारिया, कुख, मेडई, धाडोडकुली, जिना, वाल्टि, मल्टो, त्रिपुरी, दोखान, लहाजी, मुन्दारी, मूचि, लौंद, और हांग में पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है ।

इनमें से नोंचा, स्वंग, मोरा बोरदिला, दपला, अनातानि, गालोंग, आदि, ईद, दिगारू, मिजो, सिहो, वाचू, मारिया, हाल्वि, कोरकू, मोलि, कुदुख, गेंदी, सन्थाली, खारिया, और कुख में प्राथमिक अध्ययन सामग्री पहले से ही तयार कर ली गई है ।

**हुजूर तहसील में हरिजनों, आदिवासीयों और
खेरीहर मजदूरों की बेदखली**

2870. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस अध्याय के समाचार प्राप्त हुये हैं कि रोबा जिले की हुजूर तहसील

में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और खेतिहर मजदूरों को, जो वहाँ कई पीढ़ियों से रह रहे थे भूमि काश्तकारी अधिनियम की धारा 248 के अन्तर्गत वेदखली किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी. शिन्दे) (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Bonded child labour

2871. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bonded child labour system is still prevailing in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government against the prevalence of the said system in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Many Committees have reported the existence of the Goti or the debt bondage system in Orissa. Under this system the debtor binds himself to service until the debt is repaid. The money lender, taking advantage of the simplicity and ignorance of the tribals, manipulate the accounts in such a way that the tribals and in some cases their children and near relatives are bonded for several years. The Orissa Government have tried to put a check

to this practice by enacting the Orissa Debt Bondage Regulation 1948, the Orissa (Sch. Areas) Debt Relief Regulation 1972 and Orissa (Sch. Areas) Money-lenders Regulation 1967. In addition, the State Government are giving interest free loans to tribals to enable them to repay their old debts.

Rackets in public schools in Delhi

2872. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fantastic rackets thrive in the public schools in the capital and malpractices continue in the administration of the school; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for Minor Port Development

2873. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the minor port development schemes for which loan assistance amounting to Rs. 280.92 lakhs had been provided to the State Governments upto the end of March, 1971; and

(b) the reasons for providing only a small amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the Revised Estimates of 1971-72 and the Budget Estimates of 1972-73 for the purpose of giving loan assistance to the State Governments for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Presumably, the question relates to the loans advanced to the Maritime

State Governments for the development of minor ports included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e. 1969-70 and 1970-71, Loans totalling Rs. 300.92 lakhs were advanced during these two years as per Scheme-wise details given in the Statement attached.

(b) The amounts provided in the revised estimates of 1971-72 (since fully released) and the estimates of 1972-73 are Rs. 150 lakhs in each year and not Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Statement

General Loan assistance released to the Maritime State Governments in respect of Centrally sponsored Schemes during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Scheme	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	1969-70	1970-71
Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)		20.00
Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)	..	50.18
Beyport (Kerala)	18.82	..
Karwar (Mysore)		00.20
Mirjapur (Maharashtra)	24.86	50.00
Porbander (Gujarat)	57.24	79.62
TOTAL	100.92	+ 200.00
GRAND TOTAL	300.92	

Approval of Road Development Works of States

2874. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING and TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the road development works approved in respect of certain States, which are to be financed out of anticipated revenue accruing to Central Road Fund for five years ending 1973-74;

(b) the proposals which are reported to be under the consideration of Government; and

(c) the names of the States whom proposals in this regard are still awaited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3899/72].

(c) Proposals are partly or wholly awaited from Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Amount spent on National Programme for non-Student Youth

2875. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far out of Rs. 500 lakhs provided for National Programme for non-student during Fourth Plan Period;

(b) the number of play-fields and work-centres that have been set up so far under this programme;

(c) the main features of seven main schemes proposed to be started under this programme; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in starting these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) An amount of Rs. 17 lakhs has so far been sanctioned for expenditure; Statement of expenditure is awaited.

(b) The State Governments/voluntary organisations have not so far availed of any assistance for development of play-fields. Under the scheme for establishment of work centres, financial assistance has been given to one project in Calcutta for promotion of self-employment endeavours involving non-student youth.

(c) and (d). The main features of the schemes under implementation are indicated below:—

- (1) Development of Play-fields in urban areas in 170 districts.
- (2) Establishment of 20 Work Centres to train out of school youth in various occupational skills and to promote self-employment endeavours.
- (3) Establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at the district headquarters other than metropolitan cities.
- (4) Training of Youth Leaders.

In addition to the above four schemes, Government has also prepared 3 more schemes relating to adventure facilities, camping, reception centres etc., but the same have not yet been implemented on account of constraining of resources.

Saving on Development and Improvement of non-Govt. Engineering and Technological Institutions

2876. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the saving of Rs. 35 lakhs during 1971-72 under the Scheme of Development and Improvement of non-Government Engineering and Technological Institutions; and

(b) the reasons for not making any provision under this Scheme during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NUHUL HASAN): (a) There was a saving of Rs. 25 lakhs in the budget provision for 1971-72 for the Scheme. The saving was due to slow pace of expenditure on the construction of buildings and procurement of equipment because of the inability of non-Govt. Institutions to provide their matching contribution in accordance with the approved pattern of Central assistance.

(b) A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs exists in the budget for 1972-73 for this Scheme.

**नई दिल्ली में इंडिया गेट के चोराहे का
विकास**

**2877. श्री हुकूम खान कलबाय :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :**

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्र यह बातें को ध्यान करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिया गेट के चोराहे के पुनः विकास करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और उक्त परियोजना के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्वाह और आवास तथा स्वच्छता और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री जगजित सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ :

(ब) योजना पर किना जाने वाला

अनुमानित खर्च 33.82 लाख रुपये हैं, तथा मार्च, 1973 तक इसके पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।

Glazing of front verandah of Type III and IV Quarters in Lodi Colony, New Delhi

2878. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the glazing of front Verandah and type III and type IV quarters in Lodi Colony, New Delhi had been discontinued and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of applications received for glazing of verandah from the allottees of Lodi Colony in type III and type IV quarters; and

(c) whether in view of the difficulties of the allottees and their family members, Government would consider relaxing this restriction and allow the glazing of verandahs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) As a measure of economy, it was decided on 18th November, 1971 that no expenditure, save in exceptional circumstances, is to be incurred on minor works and additions/alterations of the buildings.

(b) After 18th November, 1971, the numbers of applications received from the allottees of Type III and Type IV quarters of Lodi Colony, are 17 and 12 respectively.

(c) The question of glazing of verandahs can be taken up only after the present restrictions on such works are relaxed.

2748 LS-5.

Import of Hooted Cattle

2879. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hoofed cattle in the country and the present economics of maintenance-cost and return;

(b) whether the Government have studied high-yielding Israel-Friesian cow breeds and whether encouragement will be provided in importing Israel cattle, bulls, artificial insemination and experts; and

(c) if not, the policy of the Government in respect of hoofed cattle, the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to the Livestock Census of 1966 the total cattle and buffalo population is about 176.06 millions and 52.92 millions respectively. The cost of maintenance and return varies considerably depending upon the Breed, Age, Sex, Stage of lactation, level of production, Agro-climatic conditions, price of feed and fodder and marketing facilities etc. As per survey conducted during 1963-1966 by I.C.A.R. in Hissar District of Haryana the average cost of maintenance for different type of animals is:

Classification of animals	Cost (paise per day)
Cattle Milch Cow	158
Bullock	194
Youngstock male	64
Youngstock female	55
Buffaloe Milch buffalo	305
Young stock male	42
Youngstock female	72

No objective survey/studies have, however, been conducted about the return from different type of cattle.

(b) No systematic studies have been undertaken in India about the suitability of Israeli-Friesian cows for Indian conditions. All requests involving import are considered from various angles on its merit and hence no general decision can be taken on this specific question.

(c) Cattle Breeding Policy

(i) Selective breeding in the breeding tracts of established or recognised milch, dual-purpose, or some important draught breeds of cattle.

(ii) Laying more emphasis on milk production in the breeding tracts of draught breeds or types of cattle and replacing the other existing draught breeds or types with dual-purpose breeds.

(iii) Grading up with recognised dual purpose or dairy breeds in areas where cattle do not conform to any specific type of breed and are usually non-descript and of low productivity.

(iv) Cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly areas and other places where there are facilities for the rearing and main-training of high-yielding milch cattle and in urban areas and around industrial townships to ensure adequate supply of milk.

(v) Improvement of buffaloes by selective in breeding tracts and grading up with recognised breeds in other areas where buffaloes have established themselves.

The main emphasis of the new Cattle Breeding Policy is thus on cross-breeding. In pursuance of this policy arrangements are being made to import exotic cattle and frozen semen from different countries to meet our present requirements, under multi-lateral, bilateral, and special programmes, which have been framed after taking all the relevant technical and economic aspects into consideration.

Accommodation and scale of furniture for Ministers

2880. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to the effect that Ministers should stay in unpretentious buildings and not in luxury bungalows as at present;

(b) whether a multi-storeyed building is going to be constructed for accommodating Ministers; and

(c) whether it is proposed to further level down the scale of furniture which can be used by a Minister whenever he or she occupies a bungalow and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration for providing modest accommodation for Ministers and Secretaries in accordance with a revised plan of New Delhi which is being prepared.

(c) No, Sir. Due to the increase in the prices of furniture and electrical appliances the number of items of furniture and appliances which can now be purchased within the monetary ceilings fixed about a decade back have already got reduced.

Plan for Development of Major Ports

2881. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any plan for the development of major ports of the country;

(b) if so, the total allocation of funds allotted for the development of these ports during the current year; and

(c) the likely increase in the handling capacity of these ports after completion of development work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Government of India have been formulating plans through successive Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for the development of Major Ports of the country;

(b) The total allocation of funds during the current year (1972-73) for the development of Major Ports is Rs. 70.77 crores and Rs. 12.59 crores for four Major Ports Projects viz. (i) Mangalore Harbour Project (ii) Tuticorin Harbour Project (iii) River Training Works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly River intended for increasing the draughts at Calcutta Port and (iv) the establishment of the Central Dredger Pool to cater to the dredging needs of Major Ports.

(c) The handling capacity of Major Ports is expected to increase from about 69 million tonnes (1969-70) to about 110 million tonnes on completion of Fourth Plan programmes.

Reorientation of National Transport System

2882. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to reorient National Transport system in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have felt that there is enough scope and need for all means of transportation by rail, road, sea and inland water to prosper and grow to meet the needs of a fast developing economy; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reorient National transport system in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to develop the various modes of transport as Complementary services in such proportions and combinations as will meet the total needs of the community at minimum cost to the economy. The consumers' preference for particular modes of transport is also respected, as far as it is possible to do so, within the framework of the policy indicated above. The development of the different segments of the national transport system in the country is considered as part of the Five-Year Plans. The recommendations of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination (1966) on the broad features of the transport policy are taken into account in formulating programmes for transport development under the five-year Plans. There is enough scope and need for development of all modes of transportation viz., rail, road, sea, inland water transport and pipelines, to meet the growing transportation requirements of the economy. However, it will be necessary to ensure that the transport system is viewed as a whole with different parts being inter-dependent and supporting and supplementing each other, as far as possible. Information about the development of the various modes of transport and the extent to which it may be necessary to reorient the transport policy in the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be available when the programmes are formulated in detail and incorporated in the Plan document.

Agreement between States to facilitate long distance Inter State Traffic

2883. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed among eight States to facilitate long distance Inter-State traffic;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the names of eight States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A special Reciprocal Agreement (Western Zone Permit Scheme) for operation of goods vehicles, covering the eight States/Union Territory, of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and Delhi, was signed on 22-9-1972.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under it can operate over the National/State Highways in any of the participating State/Union Territory without obtaining countersignatures and on single point taxation basis;
- (ii) It will be initially operative from the 1st January, 1973 to 31st March, 1975.
- (iii) The number of composite permits to be issued by each signatory State will be 200;
- (iv) An operator would be allowed to choose a minimum of four States for operation, viz., Home State plus three others; and
- (v) An operator will pay the usual taxes fully to the "Home" State (viz. Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax) and, in addition, pay a composite tax of Rs. 700/- per annum per vehicle to each of the other signatory States chosen for operation. All the taxes will be collected by the "home" State initially, on behalf of the other States, through Bank Drafts.

Malaria Eradication Programme for Urban Areas

2884. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to cover all the important urban areas in its Malaria Eradication Programme, if so, what are the areas covered;

(b) whether Malaria has been spreading in India rapidly; and

(c) the reasons for this and the steps proposed to be taken on war footing to check Malaria?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes. The towns with a population of 40,000 and above with A. stephensi problem are proposed to be included under the scheme of instituting intensified anti-larval operations under the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Lists indicating the names of towns included in the scheme upto 1972-73 as also those proposed to be included during 1973-74 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3900/72].

(b) and (c). A slight increase in cases of malaria has been noticed during the last three years in some States. This has to be appreciated in the context that the present phase of operation, after 19 years of running of the programme, is tackling the most difficult parts of the country in the epidemiological sense. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan contribute the maximum bulk of units in attack phase as well as about 85 per cent of the total positives detected in the country during 1971. The following steps are being taken to check the increase in the incidence of Malaria:—

(1) Intensified indoor spray with insecticide.

(2) In areas where mosquito vector has developed resistance to DDT, alternative insecticides like BHC and Malathion are being substituted.

(3) With health education, people are being persuaded to accept spraying and not to mudplaster walls after spraying of insecticides. Village leaders in tribal communities are also being contacted.

(4) Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas.

(5) Ultra low volume technique for the destruction of adult mosquitoes is also being experimented.

Scheme to step up Cotton yield by National Co-operative Development Corporation

2885. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation has prepared a scheme to step up Cotton yield in about one lakh acres;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme will be implemented through the Co-operative spinning mills by providing high-yielding seeds and other inputs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). National Cooperative Development Corporation had submitted a scheme to cover 32,000 hectares (about 80,000 acres) in the cotton area falling under the jurisdiction of 16 cooperative spinning mills during 1972-73. This scheme has since been sanctioned. Under this scheme each mill has been allotted an area of 2,000 hectares for

intensive cultivation. The following subsidies are extended by the Government of India to the spinning mills through National Cooperative Development Corporation:—

1. 25 per cent subsidy on cost of plant protection chemicals and equipment.

2. 100 per cent cost of urea and 50 per cent cost of spraying for foliar application of urea on 10% area.

Adequate staff will be provided for the supervision of the programme by the Cooperative Spinning mills.

Suspension of building activities by D.D.A. in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi

2886. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether building activities in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi have been suspended by D.D.A., if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this suspension has adversely affected the interests of the plot holders of that colony; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by D.D.A. to resume building activities in that approved colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The building activities in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi have been suspended as a result of the Stay order issued by the Senior Sub-Judge, 1st Class Delhi.

(b) and (c). The matter is Sub-Judice. However, the Delhi Development Authority is contesting the case for the vacation of the stay order.

**Grant to the Willingdon Hospital
New Delhi**

2887. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by Government to the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any amount was earmarked from this grant for constructing and for providing staff quarters for its married nursing staff; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to provide quarters for the married Nurses?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Since the Willingdon Hospital is a Centrally-run-hospital, the question of giving any grant does not arise. However, for maintenance and improvement of Willingdon Hospital, budget provision is made every year. The revenue expenditure for Willingdon Hospital under Non-Plan during the last three years has been as follows:—

1969-70	. Rs. 86,15,808.00
1970-71	. Rs. 93,77,817.00
1971-72	. Rs. 91,39,599.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) About 264 quarters are proposed to be purchased for the employees including married nurses of Willingdon Hospital.

Houses built in Kerala under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Middle Income-Group Housing Scheme

2888. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses built in Kerala so far under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, separately District-wise; and

(b) the number of people benefited under each of the above Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) According to the progress reports received from the Government of Kerala, the total numbers of houses so far built in Kerala under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme are 1153 and 1342 respectively. District-wise figures are not maintained.

(b) As one house is provided to one family, the number of families benefitted would be equal to the number of houses built. The number of people benefitted would vary according to the size of the family.

**Development of Feroke-Ernakulam
National Highway**

2889. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the Kerala Government for the development of National Highway No. 17 (Feroke-Cochin) has now been accepted;

(b) whether the decision taken by the State Government to re-imburse the expenditure incurred by the Government of India for the development of the Feroke-Challessery-Trichur portion of the National Highway 17 was

with a view to expediting the clearance to the Ernakulam-Feroke coastal road project; and

(c) if so, considering the industrial and economic strategy of the West Coast Road, whether Government propose to develop the road upto Ernakulam during the Fourth Plan period itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (c). Feroke and Ernakulam (Cochin) are connected by two National Highways, namely, NH No. 17 (between Feroke and Trichur) and NH No. 47 (between Trichur and Ernakulam). There have been demands from several quarters for the development of a coastal road between Feroke and Ernakulam involving the realignment of NH No. 17 between Feroke and Trichur and the provision of an altogether new road along the coast from near Trichur upto Ernakulam close and parallel to the existing NH No. 47. The proposal was examined and the State Government were requested to review the matter further by collecting certain information, details and additional cost data. These have since been received and are under technical scrutiny, whereafter the financial aspect of the proposal has also to be examined. It is only after the results of the technical scrutiny are known, that it will be possible to take a decision whether the proposal for the realignment of the existing NH No. 17 between Feroke and Trichur and construction of an additional new National Highway between Trichur and Ernakulam parallel to existing NH No. 47 from central financial assistance could be agreed to by the Central Government or not and further whether the proposal could be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan or later. The availability of funds vis-a-vis the question of the proposal satisfying criteria laid down for declaring any route as National Highways and

various proposals received from all over the country, are also factors which would have to be taken into consideration as part of the whole scrutiny.

(b) The State Government's offer to reimburse the expenditure was solely because they wanted a portion of the existing National Highway, on which the Central Government have already made an investment, to be considered for being realigned and a new road formed.

Land acquisition of estimates of bye passes on National Highways in Kerala

2890. SHREMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to meet the full cost of land acquisition for the construction of bye-passes to the National Highways in Kerala by the Central Government has now been accepted; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to sanction the estimates early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Under the National Highways Act 1956 and the rules framed thereunder, the full cost of development of National Highways and the cost of bye-passes which lie outside the municipal areas the borne by the Central Government. However, in accordance with the policy of the Central Government when such new bye-passes pass through municipal areas, the State Governments over required to pay for acquiring the land width needed for parallel service roads to be constructed on either side of the

National Highway in the bye-passes meant to cater for local traffic. The Government of Kerala had requested that in the latter case of bye-passes also, the Central Government may also, in addition, bear the cost of land required for parallel service roads. In order to examine the proposal of the State Government, certain detailed information relating to the bye-passes on the National Highways in Kerala was called for from them. This information has since been received and is under technical scrutiny whereafter the financial aspect of the proposal is also to be examined. The availability of funds is another fundamental factor which would have to be taken into consideration as part of the whole scrutiny. As the proposal of the Government of Kerala is for making a departure from the existing general policy of the Government of India applicable to the country as a whole, some time will be required to arrive at a decision. At present, the land acquisition estimates for the bye-passes in and/or outside municipal limits are being sanctioned in accordance with the existing policy laid down by the Government.

Application of Guest Control Order to Official Functions

2891. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States who have implemented the Guest Control Orders in the country;

(b) whether the Guest Control Order does not apply to Official functions; and

(c) if so, whether Government would like to take economic steps in this respect also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Guest Control Order is in force in 21 States/Union Territories as named below:

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondichery.

In pursuance of the directives issued by the Centre to all States/Union Territories in August, 1972 to enforce austerity measures rigorously all the above mentioned States/Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura have intimated that they have issued the necessary Orders.

(b) It applies to official functions as well.

(c) Does not arise.

Ranking by seniority of professors in I. I. T. Delhi

2892 **DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking by seniority of Delhi I. I. T. Professors;

(b) top-ten professors' published research papers titles during last three years and names of journals in which they were published; and

(c) the number and titles of Ph. D. Thesis, successfully supervised by each of the top-ten Professors during their tenure at Delhi I. I. T.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The names of the Professors according to their dates of appointment are given in statement I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3901/72].

(b) The information is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3901/72].

(c) The information is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3901/72].

Black Marketing in Sale of Fertiliser

2893. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculturists could not obtain fertiliser at the price regulated by Government because of the existence of large-scale black-marketing;

(b) whether Government propose to bring down prices and tackle the problem of black-marketing; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) A few cases of dishonest traders taking advantage of shortage of fertilisers in the country and indulging in black-marketing have been reported.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal with Government at present to reduce fertiliser prices. However, criminal prosecutions are launched by the State Governments against black-marketeers as a deterrent measure.

Expenditure of growing Crops and for Drinking Water in Desert Areas

2894. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government to grow crops and to install machinery for drinking water in the desert areas and the benefits derived there from so far by the people in each of the States; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was involved in the installation of such machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The figures of expenditure incurred by Government to grow crops and to install machinery for making available drinking water in desert areas and the benefits derived therefrom so far by the people in each of the States are not readily available in this Ministry. The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Committee to Investigate into discrimination against Women in Employment and Remuneration

2895. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have recently constituted a Committee to investigate into the problem of discrimination against women in employment and remuneration; and if so, the composition of the Committee;

(b) the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government have however set up on 22nd September, 1971 a Committee on the Status of Women in India whose terms of reference, among other things, include a survey of the problems of the working women, including discrimination in employment and remuneration. The composition of

the Committee and its terms of reference are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Committee is to submit its report within a period of two years from the date of its constitution.

Statement

Committee on the Status of Women in India

Composition

The Chairman and Members of the Committee are as under:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Smt. Phulrenu Guha | Chairman |
| 2. Smt. Neera Dogra | Member. |
| 3. Smt. Leela Dubey | Member. |
| 4. Smt. Urmila Haksar | Member. |
| 5. Smt. Sakina A. Hasan | Member. |
| 6. Smt. Maniben Kara | Member. |
| 7. Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, M. P. | Member. |
| 8. Dr. (Smt.) Vina Majumdar | Member. |
| 9. Smt. K. Lakshmi Raghu Ramaiah | Member. |
| 10. Smt. Maya Ray, M.P. | Member. |
| 11. Smt. Lotika Sarkar | Member. |
| 12. Smt. Savitri Shyam M.P. | Member. |
| 13. Smt. Shakuntala Masani | Member-Secretary |

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee has been constituted with the following terms of reference:

- (1) To examine the Constitutional, legal and administrative provisions that have a bearing on the social status of women, their education and employment.
- (2) To assess the impact of these provisions during the last two

decades on the status of women in the country, particularly in the rural sector and to suggest more effective programmes.

- (3) To consider the development of education on among women and determine the factors responsible for the slow progress in some areas and suggest remedial measures.
- (4) To survey the problems of the working women including discrimination in employment and remuneration.
- (5) To examine the status of women as house-wives and mothers in the changing social pattern and their problems in the sphere of further education and employment.
- (6) To undertake surveys or case studies on the implications of the population policies and family planning programmes on the status of women.
- (7) To suggest any other measures which would enable women to play their full and proper role in building up the nation.

Request from Mysore Government for Additional Quota of Wheat

2896. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Mysore Government have demanded an additional allotment of 30,000 tonnes of wheat per month from the Centre to meet the needs of the scarcity areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon? —

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore had

requested for an additional allotment of 25,000 tonnes wheat per month in addition to 25,000 tonnes wheat allotted for November, 1972. Consistent with the overall demand and supply position of wheat reasonable requirements of the State Governments will be met.

Allocations for Soil Testing Laboratories and its Distribution to Stalls

2807 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI MARTAND SINGH of REWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 40 lakhs to strengthen the soil testing Laboratories in the country;

(b) whether Government had also framed schemes to supply a total of 34 mobile Soil Testing Laboratories to the States; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the fertilizer promotion programme it is proposed to strengthen 70 soil testing laboratories during the 4th plan period. The strengthening of these laboratories will be in respect of additional equipment required for stepping up of the soil testing capacity of the laboratories. These laboratories will also be provided with a jeep for collection of soil samples. Out of these 70 laboratories 20 will be equipped to take up the testing of micro-nutrient deficiencies like zinc, copper,

manganese etc. The State-wise details of the strengthening of soil testing laboratories is given in Statement I, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3903/72.]

Under a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 4th plan period provision was made for 34 mobile soil testing laboratories fabricated for allotment to the State Governments and Union Territories. Out of 34 mobile laboratories, 28 have already been allotted to the State Governments. The remaining six will be allotted as soon as they are ready. The state-wise allotment is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3902/72.]

Food Adulteration Rules 1955 and Act of 1954

2808. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand from the public to the Government that Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 and Act of 1954 needed to be defined clearly; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules have been amended from time to time and laid before both the Houses of Parliament for approval and when amended by the Government. Further necessary amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are under consideration.

Financial Assistance to Mysore for Rural Road Programme

2899. SHRI 'D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether according to a survey about 24 per cent of the villages are not connected by any road in the State of Mysore;

(b) if so, whether Mysore Government has launched an ambitious rural road programme; and

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided by Centre to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Member is having mind the Mysore Government's integrated and Comprehensive Rural Communications Programme reported to have been launched by them recently on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. According to that programme, the State Government conducted a survey of accessibility of villages which indicated that about 24 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the State are still not connected by any roads. The first phase of the programme for forming the roads short of any gravelling or metalling thereof is estimated to cost about Rs. 17-18 crores planned to be completed by the State Government within a period of 3 years. As Rural Roads are essentially a State subject and fall within the sphere of State activities, the Government of Mysore are primarily concerned with the implementation of the aforesaid programme.

Urban Population

2900. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest report of the 1971 census, the country's

urban population is a close to 110 million;

(b) if so, whether male population ratio is higher than in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether it confirms the continuing tendency of young men to migrate to the urban centres in search of employment while their families remain in the village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) The urban population of India according to the 1971 census is 109.1 million.

(b) Yes. The percentage of male population in the total population in the rural and urban areas are 51.3 and 53.8 respectively.

(c) Statistics on rural to urban migration and the purpose of migration are not available so far.

Priority for Rural Roads during Fifth Plan

2901. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would accord a high priority to the roads in the Fifth Plan to connect every village with a population of 1,000 and above with a metalled road;

(b) whether Government are aware that the different States have been diverting and spending most of the road building funds on building roads connecting metropolitan and big cities; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to earmark the rural road funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Rural Roads fall essentially within the sphere of State activities, and the question of providing accessibility to a particular size of villages by a metalled road in the Fifth Five Year Plan is inter-connected with the final outcome of the size and scope of the Fifth Five Year Plan which is in the preparatory stage at present. However, high priority is proposed to be accorded to rural roads in the Fifth Five Year Plan as indicated in the Planning Commission's document "Towards an approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan". The Fourth Five Year Plan enjoins upon States to provide for rural roads at least a sum equal to 25 per cent of the State Plan allocations for roads. Overall expenditure on rural roads is proceeding on this basis.

Import of Exotic Cattle through Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda

2902. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

SHRI RAMACHANDRAM KADANNAPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import exotic cattle through the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda;

(b) if so, the estimated number of cattle to be imported during the Fourth Plan period and how many of them reached the country;

(c) whether the request made by the Government of Kerala for the allotment of 22 males of Jersey breed and two Friesian bulls has been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, whether the tentative decision to allot more heifers of Jersey breed to Kerala will be reconsidered

in view of the State's repeated requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) 744 cattle are being imported through Indian Dairy Corporation for the first time against the import programme of the current financial year. These animals are expected to arrive in India in March, 1973 or soon thereafter. The import programme of the next financial year has yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). Out of 744 exotic cattle being imported through Indian Dairy Corporation, 24 animals (4 Jersey males and 20 Jersey heifers) have been allotted to Government of Kerala.

Acreage of Land under Tobacco in Mysore during Fifth Plan

2903. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage in hectares at present under tobacco in Mysore State; and

(b) whether Government of Mysore have proposed to bring some additional land under tobacco during Fifth Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The acreage under Tobacco in Mysore State was 39,600 hectares during 1971-72.

(b) Mysore Government's proposals for the Fifth Plan have not been received so far.

Jaundice after Drinking Contaminated Water in St. George's Hospital Bombay

2904. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people working in Bombay's St. George's Hospital including doctors and nurses, have contracted jaundice after drinking contaminated water from the hospital's tank; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) It is reported that 13 doctors, 70 nurses, 20 class IV servants and 5 others got infective hepatitis in September, 1972. The information has since been completely controlled. The last patient of jaundice was discharged on 19th November 1972.

Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur

2905. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the regularisation of the occupancy of those Central Government employees including 3,000 Defence employees who are occupying houses built under Industrial Housing Scheme in various Labour Colonies at Kanpur;

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay; and

(c) whether orders have been issued to the State Governments not to evict these Central Government employees or realise damage charges from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken by the State Government. They have intimated that every effort is being made by them to arrive at an early decision.

(c) The State Government have already been advised not to disturb the present occupants from their houses or recover penal charges from them till a final decision is taken.

Taking over of Sugar Distribution by U.P. Government

2906. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Chief Minister of U.P. regarding taking over of entire sugar distribution by Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing policy of partial control of sugar which has been devised in the long term interest of augmenting sugar production, does not permit the taking over of the entire sugar distribution by Government for the present.

Town Planners' visit to Metropolitan Cities for slum clearance

2907. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Town Planners have been sent to draw out a

scheme to the Metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kanpur for slum clearances; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on I.C.A.R.

2908. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commission of Enquiry appointed to investigate into the causes leading to the suicide of late Dr. Vinod H. Shah of I.C.A.R. has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The High Level Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gajendra Gadkar, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to examine, amongst other things, the Statements and incidents mentioned by Dr. V. H. Shah in his letter before he committed suicide, has not yet submitted its report.

(b) It is likely to be submitted by the end of 1972 or early 1973.

Expenditure on Ministers' Bungalows

2909. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the annual expenditure on furnishing, re-furnishing, and maintenance of

residential bungalows of each Central Cabinet Minister, Union Minister for States and Union Deputy Ministers, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Educational Institution by American Institutions and Foundations

2910. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose-wise total assistance given by each American Institution, including Foundations, to each educational and cultural institution in Indian during the last three years;

(b) how many American Professors and Lecturers visited educational institutions in India during the last three years; and

(c) whether these Professors and Lecturers addressed teachers and students of the institutions visited by them, if so, on what subjects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

"Green Revolution" contains Seeds of Potential Danger

2911. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recently published report

by the National Academy of Science (NAS) of the United States, wherein it has been warned that "the triumph of Green Revolution contains the seed of potential danger; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A report to this effect appeared in a local daily as a news item.

(b) It is recognised by agricultural experts that if a single variety which is uniform in its genetic constitution occupies a large contiguous area, the danger of a particular disease organism or pest spreading rapidly over the entire area is much greater than if a number of different varieties are grown in the area. The different genetic constitutions represented by the different varieties reduce the chance of epidemic spread of a single disease. This aspect has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and steps are being taken to breed alternative high yielding varieties so that no single variety is allowed to occupy a very large contiguous area.

Allotment of Government accommodation as part of Silver Jubilee celebration of Independence to Employees Completing 25 Years Service

2912. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5388 on the 8th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot residential accommodation as a part of Silver Jubilee celebration of Independence to Government Servants who have completed 25 years of service and are without any Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, whether a large number of type IV quarters constructed in Sector XII R. K. Puram and Type III quarters constructed near Gole Market New Delhi have not been allotted immediately to remove the hardship of these officials?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 96 type IV quarters in Sector XII, R. K. Puram that have been completed are being allotted according to the procedure. 64 type III quarters completed near Gole Market are proposed to be transferred to the Willingdon Hospital on sale.

Absorption of N. D. S. instructors in Central Schools

2913. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:**

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.D.S. Instructors posted in the Central Schools are being absorbed in the respective Schools consequent to the decision of the Union Government to decentralise the Scheme; and

(b) if so, will it not amount to flouting of the All India Seniority of Employees of National Fitness Corps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. With the closure of the National Fitness Corps organisation from 1st July 1972 and the Government's decision to transfer the instructional staff to the Governments of the States and/or to the organisations where they were serving, the all India seniority of the NDS Instructors has no longer any validity.

Factors responsible for Difference in Price of Sugar in Open Market and Fair Price Shops

2914. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances which led to abnormal rise in sugar price from below Rs. 2 per kilo in the open market last year to about Rs. 4 per kilo although the rise in the price of sugarcane together with bonus increase have not doubled;

(b) whether sugar is being sold at Rs. 2 per kilo in the controlled sector and if so, the reasons for permitting double the margin in the open market sale of sugar; and

(c) in view of the decision of the Government to have all production of sugar under their control by what time the open market sales shall be at par with the controlled prices as obtaining now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The rise in prices of sugar in the open market is not in direct proportion to the rise in the cost of its production but is governed by the forces of demand and supply.

The main reasons responsible for the rise, however, are—

(i) increase in the demand for sugar following rapid urbanisation vis-a-vis decline in sugar production in the last 2 years.

(ii) requisition of a major portion of the sugar at a controlled price based on the minimum notified cane price, leaving the industry to make up the difference in their actual cost of production from the free sale sugar.

(iii) the psychology of shortage being exploited by the trading community resulting in rising market sentiments.

(b) Yes, Sir, except that with effect from December, 1972, the uniform issue price of levy sugar is Rs. 2.15 per kilogram. Under the existing policy of partial control which has been devised to ensure greater production, enabling sugar factories to pay competitive prices for sugarcane and make up the loss in the sale of levy sugar through higher realizations from 30 per cent sugar allowed for free sale, the free sale sugar sells at a higher price for reasons stated in reply to part (a).

(c) The difference in controlled and free sale prices will be less, as the sugar production improves with the implementation of the new policy.

Proposal to regulate Vanaspati price on Crop pattern

2915. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the groundnut produced in the last crop was purchased at certain price, the reasons why traders are permitted to create fluctuations in the groundnut oil in the middle of the season or in the inter season period so that price rises in Vanaspati are necessitated to the great inconvenience of the consuming public; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to see that Vanaspati price rise is regulated on crop patterns each year and not many times a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The prices of groundnut and other vegetable oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati are not governed only by the market price of the relevant oil seeds during the peak marketing season; they are also influenced by various other factors like the demand and supply position obtaining from time to time, crop prospects in the

coming year, anticipated imports, international developments, market sentiments and so on.

(b) The feasibility of allowing the vanaspati prices remain unchanged for longer periods than now is under examination.

Rehabilitation of Destitute Children and Women

2916. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to form a new scheme for the rehabilitation of destitute children and women in the country;

(b) if so, how many Bal Kutis and Mahila Sadans are proposed to be opened in the first phase of this scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Two separate schemes for the rehabilitation of destitute children and women are already included in the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan provision is Rs. 2 crores for children and Rs. 1 crore for women.

Separate proposals to expand the scope of the services for the rehabilitation of destitute children and women are under consideration for the Fifth Plan also. Details have not yet been finalised.

Reasons for Foodgrains getting damaged and its disposals during 1972

2917. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of damaged foodgrains was disposed of

during this year, if so, the quantity and value thereof;

(b) the reasons for the foodgrains getting damaged and the persons responsible therefor; and

(c) what watch is exercised for keeping the damaged foodstuffs away from use of human consumption once again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A quantity of 10,030 tonnes of damaged foodgrains were declared as unfit for human consumption and disposed of by the Food Corporation of India during the period from January to September, 1972. Their value is being ascertained.

(b) The reasons for damage are—

(i) Leaking of water in the ship holds during voyage in case of imported foodgrains;

(ii) Due to unseasonal rains during transit of indigenously procured foodgrains; and

(iii) Leakage and flooding of hired storage godowns.

Information about whether or not any person(s) was responsible for the damage is being collected.

(c) Damaged foodgrains are segregated and kept in isolation sheds or stacked separately away from sound foodgrains. These grains are then categorised by an Expert Committee of officers and disposed of as per their recommendations. When sale are made to the registered private parties, advance intimation is given to the State Governments and Local Municipal bodies to ensure that such foodgrains are not misused for human consumption.

Persons sent abroad for Seminars, Training, Observation and Study

2918. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad by the Ministry (Department of Agriculture) during the current year under various schemes to participate in various programmes regarding Seminars, Training Courses, Observation and Study Tours;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, separately on each occasion; and

(c) whether those went abroad had submitted any report and if so, whether a summary of the experiences and knowledge gained during these visits would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). A total number of 236 persons have been sent abroad so far during the current year 1972-73 by the Department of Agriculture under various programmes, as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3903/72].

(c) Persons are deputed abroad in widely different fields and for different purposes. The persons sent for training or study submit their reports on the experiences and knowledge gained, on their return.

A substantial majority of persons were deputed to attend Technical or General Conferences, Congress, Symposia etc. held by the FAO or similar Organisations often at the cost of such Organisations, to negotiate I.D.A. Credit and to attend meetings of the Inter-Governmental Committee on World Food Programme or to discuss technical and economic co-operation in the field of agriculture under Bilateral or Multilateral Agreements. These persons

attended the International Conferences etc. as representatives of the Government of India.

Some persons were also deputed with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the International Rice Research Institute, the Danish International Development Agency, the Swedish International Development Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme etc. for training or to study in specific fields of agricultural development, viz., soil testing, land reclamation, plant protection, crop genetics, fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry, etc. Reports received from these persons reveal that they have obtained considerable experience and knowledge of the techniques adopted by developing countries in various fields of agricultural development which have proved to be useful to the projects in which they are engaged.

Introduction of Family Planning among tribals of Maharashtra

2919. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals of Maharashtra have created a world record by increasing population at the rate of 60 per cent during the last decade; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed for introducing family planning more vigorously among the tribals of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) No. The growth rate of Scheduled Tribes population in Maharashtra during the decade 1961-71 works out to only 23.24 per cent which is lower than the All India average growth rate of 24.80 per cent during this period.

(b) The question does not arise. However, various steps have been initiated in the country to accelerate the pace of the progress of Family Planning Programme to control the birth rate. These are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

Various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the family planning programme include the following:

1. Efforts are being made to put the infra-structure approved under the programme in position.

2. Special programmes like the post-partum programme and intensive district programme are being given high priority. The methods which are showing an increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh are being given all out support.

3. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and health programme is being done at all levels. Schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis are being strengthened with a view to providing better health for children.

4. A new motivational strategy including new slogan has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and is being directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

5. Greater stress is being laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. Special attention is being paid to family planning work in States including Maharashtra where progress has been slow.

7. I.U.C.D. and sterilisation services are being improved by better selection, improved after care and allaying the public fears and apprehensions about those methods.

8. Intensive approach through large-scale mass vasectomy camps is being tried out.

9. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme is being organized.

10. Efforts are being concentrated on those couples who approved of family planning methods, but have not adopted them.

Sex and Family Planning as a School Subject

2920. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Health and Education Ministers have urged the Union Government for the introduction of Sex and Family Planning as a School subject; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

U.G.C. Grants to M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad

2921. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that University Grants Commission's grant to M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad are directed towards physical amenities at the cost of scholastic amenities; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Neither the Government nor the University Grants Commission has received any such complaint.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Rigs received from UNICEF

2922. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs delivered to different States which were received from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, State-wise, during the current year;

(b) the number of rigs and other accessories expected during the next year from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund; and

(c) their distribution to different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Out of 45 rigs expected to be made available during 1972-73, 24 rigs have so far been received from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and these have been distributed to the following States:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Gujarat	4
3. Madhya Pradesh	3
4. Maharashtra	6
5. Tamilnadu	2
TOTAL	24

(b) The exact number of rigs to be made available by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund during 1973-74 is not yet known.

(c) The distribution of these rigs among the various States will be decided on receipt of information regarding the exact number of rigs to be made available by UNICEF during 1973-74.

Lippe's Loop

2923. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lippe's Loop has become unpopular in the country particularly in and around Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) There has been a progressive rise in the acceptance of Lippe's Loop in the country in the last three years. The number of women accepting Lippe's Loop in the last three years has been as under:

Year	I.U.C.D. insertions
1969-70	458726
1970-71	475669
1971-72	480816

The number of women accepting IUCD in Delhi in 1971-72 shows a slight decline, but it is not very significant.

(b) There was a set-back in the IUCD programme earlier because of side-effects and inadequate follow-up of patients. The programme is improving because of a better selection of cases and better follow-up service.

Disparity in the standards of Agricultural University

2924. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that for a pass in the B.Sc. (Ag.) of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, the Cumulative Average Grade Point is 2.25 out of 4.00, whereas in the other Agricultural Universities in the country it is less than 2.25; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring out uniformity of standard in all the Universities so that the students of all the Universities are treated alike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since Universities are autonomous bodies and this is purely an academic matter, the Government do not intend to interfere in the functioning of the academic council of the University for prescribing the minimum passing grades etc. We are, however, drawing attention of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore to the suggestion made by the honourable member.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में रिक्त पद

2925. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री के० कोइडा रामी रेड्डी :

क्या नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में चेयरमैन का पद तथा चार अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पद अभी तक रिक्त पड़े हुये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कबसे और क्यों ; और

(ग) इन पदों के लिये योग्य और मेहनती अधिकारी न मिलने की सूरात में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नोबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मोहता) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के चेयरमैन का पद 19 जनवरी, 1972 को डा० ए० एन० झा, उप राज्यपाल की मृत्यु से रिक्त हुआ। दिल्ली के वर्तमान उप राज्यपाल (श्री बालेश्वर प्रसाद) को निगम का चेयरमैन नियुक्त करने की अधिसूचना 1-12-1972 को जारी की गई।

निगम के अतिरिक्त महा प्रबन्धक का पद 6 अक्टूबर, 1971 से रिक्त पड़ा है। उपयुक्त व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करके पद को भरने का प्रयास किया गया। अन्य राज्य परिवहन निगमों के कुछ अधिकारियों के मामलों में उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर नियुक्त करने पर विचार किया गया, परन्तु उन्होंने किसी न किसी कारण से उक्त पेशकश को अस्वीकार कर दिया।

नियंत्रक, भण्डार तथा खरीद का पद विज्ञापित किया गया और कुछ उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम निगम के सामने रखे गये। परन्तु निगम ने नियंत्रक, भण्डार तथा खरीद और अनुक्रम के अन्य पदों सम्बन्धी भर्तों नियमों का समीक्षा करने का फैसला किया है। नियंत्रक, भण्डार और खरीद के पद सम्बन्धी भर्तों नियम हाल ही में तैयार किये गये हैं। इसी बीच नियंत्रक, भण्डार तथा खरीद का कार्य दोनों उप-महाप्रबन्धकों के लिये अस्थायी रूप से बांट दिया गया है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, अतिरिक्त महा प्रबन्धक और नियंत्रक, भण्डार तथा खरीद के पदों पर नियुक्त के लिये उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की प्राप्ति हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है।

मोरमुगाग्रो पत्तन से खनिजों का निर्यात

2926. श्री **मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोआ में मोरमुगाग्रो पत्तन से कई खनिजों का निर्यात किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से खनिजों का ;

(ख) गत वर्ष कौन सा खनिज कितने मूल्य का और कितना (टनों में) डम पत्तन से बाहर भेजा गया ;

(ग) क्या गोआ से अधिक मात्रा में तथा अधिक मूल्य के खनिजों का निर्यात

हो सकता है यदि मोरमुगाग्रो पत्तन का विकास किया जाये या गोआ में एक नया पत्तन बनाया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का गोआ में एक नया पत्तन बनाने का इरादा है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) (क) और (ख) : मोरमुगाग्रो पत्तन से 1971-72 के दौरान खनिज की मात्रा और मूल्य नीचे दिखाये गये हैं :—

खनिज का नाम	मात्रा (लाख टनों में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1. खनिज लोहा (पलेट्स शामिल हैं)	105.80	43.74
2. कच्ची मगनीज	5.75	4.395
3. ब्रोक्साइट	0.06	उपलब्ध नहीं

(ग) और (घ) : अधिक यातायात से निपटने के लिये 120 लाख टन तक की घरा उठाई के लिये एक नवीन घाट के साथ साथ एक यांत्रिक खनिज लदान संयंत्र का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और बृद्धि और क्षमता यातायात की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी।

गोवध पर रोक लगाने के लिए अहिंसात्मक

आन्दोलन

वैश्यावृत्ति का पुनर्वास

2928. श्री नृसिंह चन्दा :

श्री एन० एस० शिन्हाजी :

2927. श्री नृसिंह चन्दा : क्या

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 नवम्बर, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में "गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा तो पुनः अहिंसात्मक लड़ाई का संकल्प" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 नवम्बर, 1972 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक पत्र 'दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के पृष्ठ 3 पर "रिहै-बिलिटेशन आफ प्रोस्टीट्यूट्स एंड कैलेंजिंग प्रान्ब्लम" शीर्षक से छपे लेख की तरफ गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या वैश्यावृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस वैश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिये पिछले वर्ष कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की ; और

(ख) भारत सरकार ने एक गो-रक्षा समिति नियुक्त की है जिसका काम ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ गो और उसकी सन्तति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के समस्त पहलुओं पर विचार करना है । अभी हाल में ही समांत का पुनर्गठन किया गया है और 31-3-1973 तक उसे अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर ने को कहा गया है ।

(घ) क्या नारी निकेतनों में वश्याओं को ही नहीं, निराश्रित औरतों को भी रखा जाता है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह कदम ठीक है और यदि हां, तो कैसे ?

इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होते ही सरकार तुरन्त उसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपर्युक्त (श्री डी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां, ।

सरकार का ध्यान इस अनुच्छेद की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है। वैयक्तिक की समस्या का कारण मुख्यतया सामाजिक आर्थिक बातें हैं। इसके उन्मूलन के लिये उपाय बहुमुखी होने आवश्यक हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में चिन्न-भिन्न आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों का यह उद्देश्य है। उन्हें 'घरलुट्ट' करना तथा अनुपातित खर्च बताना संभव नहीं है। कोई अधिकार भारतीय सर्वोच्च नहीं किया गया है। इस समस्या के वैयक्तिक प्रकार का ठीक-ठीक पता लगाना भी असंभव नहीं है। यद्यपि सामाजिक रक्षा राज्य विषय है, तो भी संघ सरकार समस्या की वैयक्तिकता का देखते हुये निवारक और पुनर्वासि विधियों के लिये स्वयंसेवी प्रयत्नों से वित्तीय सहायता देती रही है। स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पतन को रोकने के लिये विधायी उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं।

(ब) निराश्रित तथा उद्धार की गई स्त्रियों को साधारणतया तथा एक ही नारी निकेतन में नहीं रखा जाता है। ऐसा तभी किया जाता है जब निराश्रित स्त्रियों के लिये विशिष्ट रूप से निश्चित संस्थाओं, जैसे कि विधवा आश्रम, भिक्षारी गृह, में उनके लिये स्थान की कमी होती है।

Government Agriculture Farms Running at Loss

2929. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government Agriculture Farms are running constantly at a loss; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such farms, State-wise, and the steps Government have taken to make these farms economic and viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) On the basis of the audited accounts for 1970-71, 7 farms were run by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Jetsar (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Raichur (Mysore), Hissar (Haryana), Cannanore (Kerala) and Ludhiana (Punjab), excluding the farms in Mizoram in which only development work is being done by the Corporation. Out of these seven farms, 3 farms viz. Jetsar (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Orissa) and Cannanore (Kerala) suffered financial losses. However, the year 1970-71 was the first year of accounts for the Cannanore farm, but for Jetsar Farm it was the 7th year of accounts and for Jharsuguda it was the 3rd year of accounts. Hence, the farms at Jetsar and Jharsuguda were the only two farms which were running on loss constantly.

(b) Losses at Jetsar were mainly due to inadequate and erratic irrigation supplies. Reasons for the losses incurred by Jetsar Farm were gone into in detail in September and October, 1971, by a Committee of Corporation's Experts for recommending necessary administrative measures for minimising the losses. Various administrative measures were taken on the recommendations of the Committee, and it is expected that the farm would be closing its accounts with marginal profits in 1971-72. At Jharsuguda loss was due to cessation of agricultural operations there on account of political agitation by the villagers who had a grievance against State Government. The question of finding suitable alternative site is being pursued with the State Authorities. The Farm at Cannanore is expected to yield profits on full development.

Appeal by Sarvodya leader for Independence of Education

2930. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Sarvodya Leader has appealed to the Government of India that education should be made independent like the Judiciary in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to press reports Acharya Vinoba Bhave, while addressing the delegates to the All India National Education Conference who had assembled at Paramdham Ashram, Paunar to hear his views on education, said that education should be made independent like judiciary.

(b) Government respects the autonomy of educational institutions. But it cannot evade its responsibility to equality of educational opportunity or promote the welfare of the weaker sections of the community, or to provide education, which is an individual's right, to the people and to develop it in a manner which will help the creation of a democratic, secular and socialist society based on freedom, justice, equality and the dignity of the individual.

Duties of F.C.I. Officials in Southern Zone

2931. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the Southern Zone of the F.C.I. the duties of the officials are not allocated as per the F.C.I. Manual Regulations and hence mal-administration is rampant in this Zone; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have stated that duties of the staff in the Southern Zone of the F.C.I. have been assigned as per existing regulations; no case of mal-administration has been reported.

Malpractices in purchase and allotment of Paddy under Price Support Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2932. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed the malpractices in the purchase and allotment of paddy under the Price Support Scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether some of the Millers in Andhra Pradesh are yet to deliver a part of the resultant rice out of paddy purchased under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof and the consequent loss to the F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sugar produced and made available to each State during last three Years

2933. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar produced in the country and the quantity of sugar made available to each State in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether per capita consumption of sugar is greater in Gujarat as compared to other states; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to allocate proportionately more sugar to Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The production of Sugar during the last three years (October-September) was as under:—

Year	Quantity in lakhs tonnes
1969-70	42.62
1970-71	37.40
1971-72	31.12

A statement showing the quantities of levy sugar allotted to each State during the last three years (October-September) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3904/721]. The figures in the statement do not include the quantity released for free sale in those years.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, There are some States whose *per capita* consumption of sugar is more than that of Gujarat. Levy sugar is, however, being allotted to all the State Governments on a rational basis after taking into consideration the population factor, the pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the availability of sugar.

Reservation for Backward Classes in Public Schools

2934. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make reservation for backward classes and other weaker sections of the society in public schools; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools, scholarships are awarded every year to the children of low income group for study in Public and Residential Schools. A certain percentage of these scholarships are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Government is also considering a proposal to introduce a new scheme under which a larger number of scholarships to the children of parents whose monthly income is less than Rs. 500 will be awarded for study in approved Residential and Public Schools. It is proposed to make similar reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. The details of the scheme are still under consideration. The new scheme is expected to be implemented from 1973-74.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बंगलादेश के शरणार्थियों के लिए खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई हेतु भुगतान की गई धनराशि

2935. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष ग्रीष्मकाल में बंगलादेश के शरणार्थियों के निमित्त खाद्यान्न देने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कितना-कितना रुपया किन-किन्हीं को चुकाया गया ;

(ब) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिये कुछ विदेशी भाषाओं के उपयोग को सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ रोक दी गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कित नद से ?

कृषि विभागाध्यक्ष श्री राजीव गांधी (बी प्रश्न) साहिब पी० सिन्हा : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित वास्तविक सूचनाएं एकत्रित की जा रहा है और प्राप्ति होने पर सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

संस्कृत भाषा का प्रसार

2936. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

नयः शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में संसद सदस्यों ने संस्कृत भाषा के प्रसार के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को एक स्मृति-पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य बातें उल्लिखित हैं ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्य वाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग के उपमंत्री (बी प्रश्न पी० सिन्हा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). जनता में संस्कृत को अधिक से अधिक व्यापक और लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये एक उच्च शक्ति संस्कृत आयोग स्थापित करने के बारे में 1-20 संसद सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित जापान प्रधान मंत्री को बिधा गया था । ऐसे प्रायोग की इन कार्यों की सौपने की आवश्यकता थी—(1) प्रचलित संस्कृत संस्थानों में अपेक्षित सुधार, (2) संस्कृत के लोकप्रिय बनाने की योजनाएं तयार करना, (3) लिखावा फार्मों में संस्कृति को स्थान देना, और (4) संस्कृत भाषा को सुगम बनाना आदि ।

केन्द्रीय संस्कृत परिषद द्वारा अपनी 5 अक्टूबर, 1972 की बैठक में इस मामले पर विचार किया गया था । परिषद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है कि, चूंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा 1956-57 में नियुक्त किये गये संस्कृत आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, तथा जिन कुछ सिफारिशों को अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है, उनके कार्यान्वित के लिये वर्तमान प्रयत्न निर्दिष्ट कर देने चाहिये, अतः इस स्थिति में किसी अन्य आयोग को नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Allotment of plots developed by D.D.A. other than by way of auction

2937. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme for the allotment of plots developed by the D.D.A. to Government Officers in Delhi other than by way of auction if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the number of such plots allotted to Officers drawing Rs. 2,200 and above in Colonies like Malviyanagar, Moth Masjid area and other colonies developed by D.D.A.;

(c) whether any period has been prescribed during which such an Officer should have stayed in Delhi before he is entitled to be allotted such a plot; if so, what, and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such Officers and the Ministry/Department to which they belong who had not stayed in Delhi for more than 2 years when such an allotment was made to them and the consideration for making such allotments and the number of plots for which registration has since been made?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (d). No, Sir, Government servants have, however, been allotted plots as members of Co-operative House Building Societies but in such cases the plots have been carved out by the Cooperatives themselves and the layouts got approved by competent authorities..

चिकित्सा संबंधी सुविधाओं से रहित गांवों में चलते फिरते प्रौद्योगिकी

2938. श्री मंसू राम ग्रहिलवार :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चिकित्सा सुविधाओं से रहित गांवों में चलते फिरते प्रौद्योगिकी की व्यवस्था करने की योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) वहां चलते फिरते प्रौद्योगिकी की व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता देने का क्या आधार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किशक) : (क) से (ग). देश में मोबाइल प्रशिक्षण-सह-सेवा अस्पतालों को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना है जिसे 1970 में चालू किया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 22 मोबाइल प्रशिक्षण-सह-सेवा अस्पतालों की स्वीकृति दी गई है। इनमें से पांच अस्पतालों अर्थात् महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात, तमिलनाडू तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक राज्य में एक-एक अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय स्तर में मर्ग दर्शक परियोजना के रूप में

खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। शेष 17 अस्पतालों की ज़रूरत चितरंजन मोबाइल अस्पताल के नामों में विद्यमान है, देशबन्धु सी० आर० दास की जन्म शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर 5 नवम्बर, 1970 से खोलने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। ऐसे प्रत्येक अस्पताल को राज्य मेडिकल कालेज के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाता है तथा इन मोबाइल अस्पतालों में पूर्ण कालिक कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त, आयु विज्ञान शल्य चिकित्सा प्रसूति और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान तथा सामाजिक एवं निवारक आयुविज्ञान के अध्यापक नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। इन अध्यापकों की सुव्यवस्थित देख रेख में रहने के कारण छात्रों तथा इन्टरनों की ग्रामीण वातावरण का प्रारम्भिक अनुभव हो जाता है।

मोबाइल अस्पताल गांवों के एक बिन्दु से दूसरे बिन्दु तक घूमते रहते हैं और प्रत्येक स्थान पर लगभग तीन महीने तक ठहरते हैं। ये केवल चिकित्सा और परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी सेवाएँ प्रदान नहीं करते, बरन् निवारक और सुधारात्मक पहलुओं की भी जानकारी कराते हैं।

प्रत्येक मोबाइल अस्पताल में 50 पलंगों तथा कर्मचारियों और छात्रों के लिये तम्बुओं में रहने की व्यवस्था होती है।

सभी मेडिकल कालेजों के साथ यथा समय एक-एक मोबाइल अस्पताल की सम्बद्ध करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Report on introduction and implementation of work experience in Indian Educational system

2939. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert from the German Democratic Republic, Dr. Dietrich Blandow, has submitted a report for the introduction and implementation of work experience in the Indian Educational System;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned in the report; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Dr. Dietrich Blandow had prepared a report with assistance of a few members of the N.C.E.R.T. staff on the subject "The Concept of Work Experience and its implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan."

(b) The report deals with the concept and need for work experience as a component of school curriculum and states that work experience has to be a part of the learning experience of all students at all levels of grade and ability at the school stage. It suggests a framework of the curriculum for Classes I to VIII. Some suggestions have also been made regarding the implementation of work experience during the fifth five year plan.

(c) The recommendations made in the report will be taken into account while finalising the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Development of Fish resources in Indian Ocean by Indian Ocean Fishery Commission of F.A.O.

2940. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the work done so far by the Food and Agriculture Organisation's

Indian Ocean. Fishery Commission for the development of fish resources in the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) the countries represented in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Indian Ocean Fishery Commission was established under Article (VI-1) of F.A.O. Constitution in June, 1967. The purpose of the Commission is:—

- (i) To promote, assist and co-ordinate national programmes over the entire field of Fishery Development and Conservation.
- (ii) To promote research and development activities in the area through international sources, and in particular International Aid Programmes.
- (iii) To examine management programmes with particular reference, because of the need to take urgent action, to those relating to the management of off-shore resources.

The work of the Commission was planned to be completed in two phases. The first phase which is preparatory is expected to be completed by December, 1972. The main work undertaken by the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission is formulation and promotion of an "Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme". The other items of work taken up are:—

- (1) Assessment and Management of Tuna and Shrimp stocks.
- (2) Establishment of effective methods for collection of Statistics from the Indian Ocean area. These two items of work have been taken up jointly with Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Working Parties have been constituted to make recommendation on assessment and management.

(b) The membership is open to all member nations and associate members of the Food and Agricultural Organisation who notify the Director General of their desire to be considered as members. The present member nations are Australia, Bahrain, Ceylon, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, Pakistan, Qatar, Tanzania, U.K., Trucial States Development Council, U.S.A. & Vietnam.

Postponement of Rural Health Scheme for posting Doctors practising indigenous systems of medicine

2941. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have postponed its Rural Health Scheme reported to have been worked out to post doctors practising Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy medicine;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any alternative steps have been taken to provide suitable medical facilities to the people in villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). As there were divergent views on the Health Scheme for Rural Areas prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, it was decided at a meeting with the State Health Ministers on the 2nd November, 1972 that the scheme should be re-formulated by the Central Government. The scheme is being re-formulated accordingly.

Deterioration of Standard of Service at C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

2942. SHRI R. S. PANDEY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding the deterioration of standard of service available at the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether medicines of common use and even the prescription slips are often not available in the Dispensaries with the result that Doctors are using rough and waste paper for preparation of prescription slips which are important documents for the patients; and

(c) if so, reasons therefore and whether any steps are being taken to remove such practices in order to provide a proper service to the patients at the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) No complaints have been received regarding the deterioration of standard of service available at the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Adequate stocks of most of the medicines, included in the C.G.H.S. Formulary, are always available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries to meet the day to day requirements of patients. However in a big organisation like the C.G.H.S., the possibility that sometimes a few drugs may not be available or run out of stock cannot be ruled out. Adequate alternative arrangements have been made by appointing six chemists to cater to such emergent situations and in the event even such arrangements fail i.e., these chemists are not able to supply a particular drug, the beneficiary is permitted to purchase the medicine from the open market, the cost of which is reimbursed to him.

On account of overall shortage of paper, the prescription slips could not be printed at the Government of India Press in time. However, to avoid inconvenience to the patients, "Off-Cuts" of papers were obtained from the Press and issued to the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries for use as prescription slips till such time prescribed prescription slips are printed and supplied to the Dispensaries. A part supply of the printed prescription slips has since been received by the C.G.H.S. Medical Store Depot from the Government of India Press. These are being issued to the Dispensaries as and when demand therefore is received from them.

Per capita Consumption of Sugar in India

2943. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether India has the lowest consumption of sugar per head;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure a cheap and proper supply and consumption of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While suitable steps have been taken to augment sugar production, 66.5 percent of the total production of sugar is being utilised to meet the major portion of the requirements for domestic consumption etc. at a fair uniform price throughout the country.

Computer in the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay

2944. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to instal computer at the Office

of the Shipping Corporation at Bombay;

(b) how far it is going to help in efficient working; and

(c) the steps taken to see that there is no retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) Yes, Sir, the Shipping Corporation of India has installed a computer at its Head Office in Bombay and it has started functioning from 1st October, 1972.

(b) The Corporation expects the computer to be of great assistance for securing timely availability of management data and for securing more effective control over certain areas of expenditure which require continuous watch and timely remedial action.

(c) No staff would be rendered surplus or retrenched due to the installation of the computer.

Breakthrough in Curing Mental Patients

2945. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some breakthrough in curing mental patients;

(b) if so, the percentage of persons cured; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their rehabilitation in the society by providing them suitable jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Modern improved techniques of investigation, diagnosis and treatment of mental cases have changed the outlook and brought about better results.

As a result of the large scale use of Psychotropic Drugs and Antidepressants it is now possible to treat patients of mental illness in the community and the duration of hospitalisation where necessary, is markedly reduced.

(b) Percentage of cure of mental illness depends upon the duration of mental illness and the type of mental illness. Percentage of cure is higher in cases diagnosed and treated early.

(c) The patients who are cured can either go back to their normal work place or rehabilitate themselves in any other manner they choose like other normal citizens.

Insurance Premium for Coastal Shipping

2946. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of high rates of Insurance premium for coastal shipping vis-a-vis foreign cargo at Alleppey Port was discussed at the National Harbour Board meeting held on 8th November, 1971 and the required particulars were submitted to the Centre by the State Government of Kerala on the subject; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof and the decisions arrived at by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Kerala intimated that the premium rates of coastal insurance for shipment from Alleppey to Calcutta and to Bombay are Re. 1.30 and Re. 0.85 respectively for value of cargo estimated at Rs. 100. The insurance rate at Alleppey for foreign shipment is Re. 0.25 whereas the cargo have to be carried to much longer distances. The State Government desired reduction to be made to the same rate as is charged for foreign cargoes shipped through Alleppey.

The matter has been taken up by the D.G. Shipping with the Rates Advisory Committee, All India Insurance Association Bombay.

Statement of Union Minister of Agriculture Re: Self-Sufficiency in Respect of Fertilisers

2947. DR. H. P. SHARMA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the country is expected to reach self-sufficiency in respect of fertilisers in 4—5 years reportedly stated by the Union Minister of Agriculture at Chandigarh on September 23, 1972;

(b) if so, the estimated requirements and availability of fertilisers in 1975-76; and

(c) the programme for expansion of production capacity during the said period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Minister of

Agriculture did not make any public statement to this effect. According to the present tentative estimates of requirement and domestic of fertilisers, the country may not reach self-sufficiency in fertilisers in 4—5 years.

(b) The figures of requirements in 1975-76 have not been finalised so far. On a tentative basis, it is estimated that the country will require 34 lakh tonnes of N, 12 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ and 6.3 lakh tonnes of K₂O in 1975-76. The likely availability from domestic production during 1975-76 is estimated to be 24.05 lakh tonnes of N and 7.96 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅. There is no significant production of potash (K₂O) in the country. The balance requirements may have to be met from imports.

(c) The production capacity that is likely to come up by the end of IVth Plan (1973-74) and by the end of 1975-76 as tentatively estimated at present are as follows:—

Units	(In '000 tonnes)			
	Capacity			
	1973-74		1975-76	
	N	P ₂ O ₅	N	P ₂ O ₅
1	2	3	4	5
I. In Production				
1. Sindri	90		90	
2. Nangal	80		80	
3. Trombay	81	36	81	36

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gorakhpur	80	..	80	..
5. Namrup	45	..	45	..
6. Rourkela	120	..	120	..
7. FACT Alwaye	82	26.5	82	26.5
8. Neyveli	70	..	70	..
9. MEL	164	85	164	85
10. By-product from Public Sector coke ovens	12	..	12	..
11. New Central Jute Mills, Varanasi	10	..	10	..
12. E. I. D. Parry Ennore	16	10.3	16	10.3
13. Corowau del Fert	80	73	80	73
14. G. S. F. C.	216	50.0	216	50.0
15. Shriram Kota	110	..	110	..
16. I. E. L. Kanpur	200	..	200	..
17. By Product from Private Section	8	..	8	..
18. Superphosphate factories . . . . .	..	208.0	..	208.0
19. D. M. C. C. . . . .	..	11.2	..	11.2

II. Projects under implementation

20. Durgapur	152		152	
21. Cochin	152		152	
22. Barauni	152		152	
23. Namrup II	152		152	..
24. IFFCO (Coop)			215	127
25. Talcher			228	
26. Ramagundam			228	..
27. Haldia			152	76
28. Gorakhpur (Exp.)			54	..
29. Cochin (Phase II) . . . . .	..	..	48	115
30. Zuari Agro-Chemicals, Goa	170	42	170	42
31. Kota (Expn.)	42		42	
32. Mangalore . . . . .	..		160	..
33. Tuticorin . . . . .		..	258	52
34. Superphosphate factories		8		8
35. Sindri Rationalisation . . . . .	..	..		156
36. FACT (Expn.) . . . . .	..	10		10
37. Khetri . . . . .	..	..	..	90
TOTAL :	2284	560	3627	1175

Demand for increase in Price of levy Sugar payable to Manufacturers

2948. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for increase in the prices of levy sugar payable to the manufacturers;

(b) whether any study has been made of the cost of production of sugar to determine reasonable price for levy sugar; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken in the light of the said demand on the basis of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, from the manufacturers.

(b) and (c). The Tariff Commission has undertaken a fresh enquiry into the cost structure of sugar. Pending its recommendations, ex-factory prices of levy sugar have been fixed within the frame-work suggested in its earlier report of 1969, after allowing for known escalations in the

manufacturing cost, including the increased cost of sugarcane, higher bonus and increase in bank lending rate etc.

Sugarcane Price being paid to Cane-growers after Reduction in Excise Duty on Sugar

2949. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the assured price of sugarcane to the growers as contemplated by Government and the actual price of sugar-cane being paid to the cane-grower in different cane-growing regions after the reduction in excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On the basis of information received from 103 out of 170 factories that have gone into production upto 28-11-1972, a statement showing the range of the minimum notified cane prices and the prices actually being paid by factories is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Range of minimum prices of sugarcane notified by Government for factories in various States for the season 1972-73.

State	Range of minimum notified price	Range of cane price actually being paid (as available)
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	8.00 to 9.88	11.25 to 12.25
Bihar	8.00 to 9.22	10.00 to 11.25
Punjab	8.00 to 8.75	12.00 to 12.35
Haryana	8.66 to 9.50	12.00
Assam	8.56	N.A.
West Bengal	8.00	11.00
Orissa	8.00 to 9.32	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	8.00 to 9.69	N.A.

1	2	3
Rajasthan .	8.00 to 9.13	10.32
Maharashtra	8.00 to 11.57	*7.50 to 16.20
Gujarat .	8.66 to 10.82	*10.00 to 11.50
Andhra Pradesh	8.47 to 10.54	9.13 to 10.54
Tamil Nadu	8.00 to 9.79	8.00 to 10.29
Mysore	8.00 to 11.20	*10.00 (advance) to 13.00
Kerala	8.00 to 9.50	9.00 to 9.50 plus 1.00 as transport subsidy.
Pondicherry	8.66	8.66
N.A.—Not available.		

*The cooperative factories in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore generally make advance payments to member growers and final cane price payable is fixed much later.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए प्राथमिक
स्कूल खोलना

2950. श्री पद्मलाल बाइवाल:-

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को मिटाने
के लिये बजट में निर्धारित 25 करोड़ रुपये
की राशि को किस प्रकार व्यय करने की
योजना सरकार ने बनायी है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत
नई प्राथमिकशालाओं के खोले जाने की
योजना भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के
अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में कितनी प्राथमिक-
शालाएं खोलने की योजना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा

संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी०

यादव) : (क) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को

रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत

1972-73 वर्ष के लिये 30 करोड़ रुपये

की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है । इस योजना

के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों

द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों

में प्राथमिक स्कूल अध्यापकों, सहायक

स्कूल-निरीक्षकों, कार्य-अनुभवी अध्यापकों

की नियुक्ति, कक्षाओं का निर्माण, निःशुल्क

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री को संचित-

रण करना तथा मध्याह्न भोजन की व्यवस्था

शामिल है ।

(ख) और (ग) : इस योजना में

विशिष्ट रूप से नये स्कूलों के खोले जाने की

कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । तथापि, राज्य

सरकारें/संघ शासित प्रदेश अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों तथा कक्षाओं सित नये स्कूल खोल सकते हैं, जिनकी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था ली गयी है । राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राजस्थान में 1972-73 वर्ष के दौरान अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों सहित, जिनकी व्यवस्था इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कर दी गयी है, 1,000 नये प्राथमिक स्कूलों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

भारत में प्राथमिक स्तर पर ही शिक्षा छोड़ जाने वाले बच्चों के बारे में यूनेस्को द्वारा अध्ययन

2951. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री पी० बेंकटासुब्बा :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की योग्यता रखने वाले बालकों में से केवल 30 प्रतिशत बालक ही स्कूल जाते हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे बालकों में से केवल 10 प्रतिशत बालक ही माध्यमिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं; और

(ग) "यूनेस्को" अध्ययन दल द्वारा इस बारे में किए गए, सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले और सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). उल्लेख सूचना के अनुसार, 6 से 11 आयु वर्ग के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत बच्चों का दाखिला किया गया है जिनमें से, यह अनुमान किया जाता है कि वस्तुतः लगभग 80 प्रतिशत रोजाना स्कूल जाते हैं । 14 से 17 आयु-वर्ग में तदनरूपी आंकड़ क्रमशः 20 प्रतिशत और 80 प्रतिशत हैं ।

(ग) यूनेस्को सांख्यिकी कार्यालय ने, शिक्षक बरबादी और शैक्षिक पद्धतियों को आन्तरिक दक्षता पर उनके प्रभाव के अवयवों के रूप में पुनरावृत्ति और छोड़ देने के संयुक्त और अलग-अलग प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करने की दृष्टि से, 1969 में सर्वेक्षणों का पहला क्रम शुरू किया ।

इस अध्ययन में दो प्रमुख परिणाम सामने आते हैं: (1) बरबादी के दो बिल्कुल भिन्न लक्ष्य हैं अर्थात् पुनरावृत्ति और छोड़-देना और कभी कभी ये बहुत भिन्न भिन्न दिशाओं की ओर कार्य करते हैं । अतः लाभप्रद पद्धति विश्लेषण और साथ साथ बरबादी के दर-जस्तिका अध्ययन रुपये पैसों की शर्तों में नहीं किया गया है, के मूल्यांकन के लिए दोनों पुनरावृत्ति और छोड़ देने के लिए अलग-अलग रूपरेखा के मूल्यांकन अनिवार्य है, (2) बरबादी पद्धतियों के

अनुसार देशों का बर्षीकरण प्रायः शंकास्पद होता है, क्योंकि जब अपने स्वयं के शैक्षिक गठन के संदर्भ में विचार किया जाये तो लिए गए सूचकों का अर्थ ठोस होगा और यदि इसका प्रयोग देश के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रदेशों अथवा क्षेत्रों की तुलना में किया जाये तो वे बहुत ही लाभप्रद होंगे, किन्तु यदि उनका प्रयोग अन्तर्देशीय तुलनाओं में करना पड़े तो इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी।

इस छोड़-देने के मुख्यतः दो कारण हैं

(1) आर्थिक, और (2) शैक्षिक।

आर्थिक कारणों के संबंध में पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्राथमिक स्तर पर अंशकालिक शिक्षा के व्यापक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का विचार है। स्कूल पद्धति में बहुस्तरीय दाखिले की अनुमति देने का भी विचार है।

शैक्षिक कारणों के संबंध में, शिक्षा की कोटि में सुधार और बच्चों को इसकी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए अभी प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर सूजी और मैदा का सप्लाई न किया जाना

2953. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों से सूजी और मैदा की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है बल्कि ये वस्तुएं खुले बाजार में ऊँचे मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) जनता को सूजी और मैदा कम कीमत पर दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. जिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से गेहूँ से बने पदार्थों (होलमील आटा, मैदा और सूजी) के नियंत्रित वितरण को अब दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है और कार्डधारियों को खाद्य-कार्ड और उपभोक्ता स्थापनों/संस्थानों को परमिट पर इनकी सप्लाई की जाती है।

Life Pension to recognised Artists

2954. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to give life pensions to the recognised artists during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration of Government for the award of: (1) Senior and Junior Fellowships and (2) pensions to outstanding artists, in the fields of performing, literary, and plastic arts, or their families. The details of the proposed scheme have not yet been finalised.

However, there is currently in operation since 1952-53 a scheme of financial assistance to persons who have made contributions in arts and letters but are now in indigent circumstances and to dependents of writers and artists who leave their families unprovided. Under this scheme at present about 1200 writers and artists or their dependents are receiving pensions from the Central Government either on cent per cent basis or on a sharing basis with the State Government.

Break through in Bajra Production

2955. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect to make a break through in the production of Bajra; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this expectation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a constant upward trend of coverage under hybrid in the principal bajra growing States in recent years. As a result of the large scale adoption of hybrid bajra, both area and production have been increasing. There are prospects of further increase in production of bajra in the coming years, with the adoption of newly evolved better hybrids.

Scheme for increased production of Commercial Crops

2956. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to help increase the

production of commercial crops like cotton, oil seeds, jute, sugar-cane and tobacco;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India have formulated and launched a number of schemes in the Central Sector for increasing the production of various commercial crops including cotton, oilseeds, jute and tobacco. The Fourth Plan does not include any Central Sector scheme on the development of sugarcane. A scheme on the development of sugarbeet, however, forms a part of the Plan. A statement showing the schemes and their estimated cost during the Fourth Five Year Plan is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Scheme for increased production of Commercial Crops

(Rs. in millions)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost during IVth Plan
1	2	3

COTTON (Plan)

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Maximised production of cotton | |
| 2. Development of Sea Island cotton | |
| 3. Intensive Cotton District Programme | |
| 4. Maximised production of cotton in areas around Co-operative Spinning Mills through National Co-operative Development Corporation | 196.40 |
| 5. Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of Cotton at Indian Agricultural Research Institute. | |

1	2	3
(Non-Plan)		
1. Production of Hybrid-4 cotton seed.		
2. Strengthening Cotton Seed Multiplication Programme	20.89	
JUTE AND MESTA (Plan)		
1. Special Package Programme on Jute		
2. Special Package Programme on Mesta.		
3. Aerial spraying of Urea on Jute and Mesta		
4. Certified Jute Seeds Production through National Seeds Corporation	99.20	
5. Quality improvement		
6. Pilot Project of Exploratory Trials on Jute and Mesta		
7. Intensive Jute District Programme.		
OILSEEDS (Plan)		
Maximised production of groundnut		
Development of Rapessed-mustard, castor, soyabean and sunflower ; and Demonstrations on niger, soyabean, rapseed-mustard and sunflower	60.70	
SUGARBET (Plan)		
Development of sugarbet	0.50	
TOBACCO (Plan)		
1. Development of Tobacco	14.00	
2. Development of Wrapper Tobacco		
TOTAL.	391.69	

Shortfall in Production of Kharif

2957. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY;
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been estimated that the current year's Kharif yield would be lower than last year's production;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall in production; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Due to deficient and erratic rainfall in the current year, production of kharif crops has been affected in several States. After a dry spell in July, 1972, considerable loss to Kharif production was apprehended. Since then, conditions of crops have improved in a number of States as a result of widespread rains. However, the total production of Kharif crops is likely to be less than last year. It is too early to give a precise estimate of either total kharif production or of the shortfall in kharif production during 1972-73.

Scheme of soil survey in intensive Agriculture development project areas in Kerala

2958. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme 'Soil Survey in Intensive Agriculture Development Project Areas' under the Central sponsored schemes for the State of Kerala is still pending with the Government of India;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the steps taken by Government in taking a decision at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Survey was approved for only five innovative I.A.D.P. districts namely, Ludhiana (Punjab), West Godavari (A.P.) Sambalpur (Orissa), Raipur (M.P.) and Thanjavur (Tamilnadu) during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Therefore, the Intensive Agriculture District in Kerala State could not be included for the above programme.

Loss suffered by D.T.C. during Last six months

2959. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation is incurring heavy losses every month; and

(b) whether the Corporation is hiring buses at high rates and thus causing loss to the undertaking; and

(b) if so, the loss suffered during the last six months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The figures of net losses suffered by the Corporation during the last five years are as follows:—

Year	Net Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	147.64
1968-69	166.93
1969-70	233.15
1970-71	353.41
1971-72 (Prov.)	370.85

(b) The Corporation has been hiring private buses on the best possible terms.

(c) The month-wise losses sustained by the Corporation on account of operation of private buses under its control during the period from April to September, 1972 are as under:—

Month	Rupees (in lakhs)
April 1972	2.42
May 1972	1.29
June 1972	1.14
July 1972	0.80
August 1972	1.66
September 1972	2.22

Expenditure on School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh

2960. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh during the last three years; and

(b) whether the proposal for further increase in financial allotment are under consideration of Government and the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The following grants were paid to the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh during the last three years:—

1969-70 Rs. 1,09,000 for maintenance.
1970-71 Rs. 1,32,588 for maintenance.
and Rs. 1,00,000 for construction of School Building.

1971-72 Rs. 1,88,400 for maintenance
and Rs. 1,66,000 for construction of School Building.

(b) No, Sir. However the financial requirements of the School are constantly under review and financial allotments are made keeping in view these requirements subject to availability of funds.

Tours of M.Ps. for on the spot study of National Undertakings

2961. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of tours of Members of Parliament organised during the current

year for closed understanding and on-the-spot studies of National Undertakings and their problems and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): At the instance of Ministry of Agriculture, the following seven tours were coordinated during the current year (from January, 1972 till date) by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for the Members of Parliament to see the working of the Institutes on the spot:—

Sl. No.	Date of Visit	Particulars of the visit	Number of M.Ps. visited
1	21-3-1972	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa New Delhi	30
2	25-3-1972	Agricultural Institutes at Bombay	26
3	30-3-1972	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla	19
4	9-4-1972	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and the Agricultural University, Pantnagar	16
5	15-4-1972 to 16-4-1972	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	11
6	25-4-1972	Delhi Milk Scheme, New Delhi	21
7	19-5-1972 to 22-5-1972	Veterinary Research Centre, Mukteswar, Ranikhet & Corbett National Park	9

Setting up of Museum at District level

2962. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the matter of setting up museums at District level in the country to evoke interest in the local population for objects of ancient glory and how many such museums have been set up;

(b) the future proposals in this regard?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A scheme is under consideration of Government.

Beautification of Buddha Jayanti Park, New Delhi

2963. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beautification of areas outside the Buddha Jayanti Park New Delhi for plantation of ornamental shrubs, trees and setting up rockeries have been undertaken; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The beautification work for plantation of ornamental shrubs etc., has been undertaken outside the Buddha Jayanti Park (i) along the front portion and (ii) along ridge towards Rajinder Nagar Beat. An expenditure of Rs. 2,000 has been incurred on the work along the front portion and it is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1973. On the work along the Ridge Road an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 has been incurred. This work is likely to be completed by the end of 1973.

Promotion to Photolitho Officers in the Printing and Stationery Department

2964. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Photolitho Officers of the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of India have recently submitted a memorandum in regard to promotion to higher posts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Research project on evolution of man in Sivalik Range

2965. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research project on evolution of man in Sivalik range has been taken over by the Centre; and

(b) whether any high powered committee has been formed for the execution of the project and if so, the terms of reference of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No Sir. The Project will continue to be carried out by the Department of Anthropology of the Punjab University. However, to ensure its satisfactory implementation, the University was requested to collaborate with the Anthropological Survey of India, the Archaeological Survey of India, the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The University has agreed to do so.

(b) An Advisory Committee consisting of the following persons has been constituted for the Project:

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University Chairman
- (2) Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research Member
- (3) Director General Archaeological Survey of India Member
- (4) Director, Anthropological Survey of India Member
5. Director General (Geological Survey of India (or a senior suitable Officer nominated by him) Member

Professor S. C. Dube,
Director, Indian Institute,
of Advanced Study,
Simla . . . Member

1. Head of the Department of
Anthropology Panjab Uni-
versity . . . Member Secretary

The Chairman has been authorised to nominate any other Member he may consider necessary.

Students of Agricultural Universities to help in Rabi Campaign

2966. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for the students of Agricultural Colleges and Universities to help the farmers to boost rabi campaign; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Gandhi Smriti as National Monument

2967. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop the Gandhi Smriti as a befitting National monument; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the Scheme and the total expenditure expected to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first phase of development, it has been decided to undertake the following works:

- (a) the room where Gandhiji used to stay would be recreated and

a picture gallery of the events that took place at Gandhi Smriti during the last phase of Gandhiji's life, would be put up in the adjoining area;

- (b) the path which Gandhiji took on the day of his assassination would be indicated in the form of foot steps; and

(c) A Column would be erected at Gandhi Smriti. A Library is also proposed to be set up but details have yet to be worked out.

The expenditure to be incurred on the execution of the above works, excluding the Library, is expected to be Rs. 1.29 lakhs approximately.

Shortfall in Punjab and Haryana food procurement targets

2968. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been brought to the news appeared in the National Herald on the 9th November, 1972 captioned "Shortfall in Punjab, Haryana food procurement targets";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it; and

(c) how Government would meet this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is too early to make a precise estimate of likely procurement of kharif cereals.

Non-acceptance of procurement prices of paddy and coarse grains by Punjab and Haryana as recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission

2969. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Punjab and Haryana expressed their unwillingness to accept

the procurement prices of paddy and coarse grains as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restriction of Fundamental Rights of Employees of Cooperative Sugar Factories in A.P.

2970. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2817 on 21-8-1972 regarding conduct rules for sugar factory workers in Andhra Pradesh on their political activities and state:

(a) whether the constitutional propriety or otherwise involved in the restriction of fundamental rights of the employees of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the findings arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been advised that no constitutional propriety has been violated by the suggestion made by the Director of Sugar, Government of Andhra Pradesh, to all the cooperative sugar factories in the State, for adoption of the byelaw, in question, relating to the Conduct Rules for their employees.

Amount Spent on Extradition and Trial of Shri Dharma Teja

2971. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount spent on the extradition and trial of Dr. Dharma Teja formerly Chairman of Jayanti Shipping Co?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): A sum of Rs. 9.40 lakhs has been spent on extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja.

The amount spent on the trial of Dr. Dharma Teja from the date he was extradited on 16th April, 1971, is Rs. 1,28,880 besides pound 2464.27 (about Rupees 46,718) and N. Kr. 2749.03 (about Rupees 2,893) spent on examination of witness, during trial on commission in London.

Rules for determining the priority date for allotment of residential accommodation

2972. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have different rules for determining the date of priority for allotment of residential accommodation to its employees; if so, what are the rules;

(b) the reason for such discrimination; and

(c) whether due to this discrimination employees of certain categories who joined service as early as 1948, 1949 or 1950 have not got Government accommodation till today, and the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) In case of officers entitled to types IV and below and drawing emoluments below Rs. 800 the date of priority is reckoned from the date such employees are continuously in service under the Central/State Government whereas in the case of officers entitled to types V and above and drawing emoluments of Rs. 800 and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date

they continuously draw emoluments in respect of a particular type in a post under the Central/State Government.

(b) Initially, when the Allotment Rules were promulgated in 1963, there was a uniform pattern of reckoning the date of priority and allotment could be made in the next below types. In case of types II and III, the percentage of satisfaction was very low and allotment in the next below type in case of officers entitled to types III and IV was suspended. With this, these employees were put to a great disadvantage and, in order to remove the hardship, it was decided to reckon the date of priority in their case from the date they continuously hold appointments under the Central/State Government. The rules are modified in the larger interest of the employees.

(c) The reasons for non-provision of accommodation to those, who joined service as early as 1949-50, is not due to any defect in the Allotment Rules but due to shortage of accommodation in the general pool. Within the available resources every effort is being made to provide as many residential units as possible in the general pool. For the last one decade accommodation is mostly being constructed in the lower types, i.e. types IV and below. During the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 3,362 residential units in types IV and below will become available for allotment. Besides, sanction for construction of 3,497 units has been accorded and work on them will be taken up soon.

Foreign Assistance for Expansion of Shipyards in the Country

2973. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the expansion of Shipyards in the Country;

(b) if so, whether any foreign assistance is sought; and

(c) name of the country and the broad outlines of the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Possibilities of collaboration from Shipyards in F.D.R., U.K., Poland, France, etc. are being explored.

Loan from National Cooperative Development Corporation for Cooperative Development in States

2974. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation have provided central assistance to State Governments for Co-operative Development scheme in the country in shape of both loan and grants in ratio of 70 to 30 during the current year; and

(b) if so, the Central Assistance provided to Orissa for this current year both on loans and subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation had been providing Central assistance in the shape of loans and grants in the ratio of 70 to 30, only for the Centrally aided State Plan schemes, during the period from 1969-70 to 1971-72. During the current year, it has been decided not to route the Central assistance for Centrally aided State Plan schemes through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. In view of this decision, the Corporation has not provided any Central assistance to the State Governments for Cooperative Development schemes by way of loan and grants in the ratio of 70 to 30, during the current year.

(b) Question does not arise.

World Bank loan for new Agricultural Universities

2975. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, has announced a loan of Rs. 9 crores for the development of two new Agricultural Universities in India; and

(b) if so, location of these two universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of India have finalised negotiations with the World Bank which has agreed to provide assistance equivalent to 12 million dollars to be made available in various currencies over a period of 5 years for the development of 2 Agricultural Universities in India and the establishment of the Computer Centre at the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi.

(b) The two Agricultural Universities for which assistance has been agreed to by the World Bank are: (i) Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat and (ii) Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar.

Propagating heritage of Subhash Chandra Bose and his ideas among students and youth

2976. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the days of the Indian freedom struggle Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was adored in our country as the glowing emblem of the Indian youth;

(b) if so, whether special measures and programme have been adopted by Government to honour the heritage of

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and to propagate his ideas among the students and youth of the country during the Silver Jubilee year of our independence; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In connection with the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, Government are setting up a Gallery of Portraits of national leaders in New Delhi which will highlight the life and activities of personalities who have contributed to the Indian Independence movement and to the making of modern India. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and role of Azad Hind Fauj will undoubtedly find an important place in this Gallery.

2. Besides, the Indian Council of Historical Research has under consideration bringing out compilation in two volumes of the sources of the revolutionary activities which took place outside India in connection with the Indian independence during the period 1905-1947. In these compilations the contribution made by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the Azad Hind Fauj to India's freedom movement will find a significant place.

3. The National Book Trust has already brought out a book on the "Story of the INA" in English and Tamil designed to inform young people of the life and activities of Subhash Chandra Bose, and of the enthusiasm and sacrifice of the Indian National Army in the fight for India's freedom. This book will also be translated in other regional languages.

The books will be distributed through the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation to the district libraries and will eventually reach the village reading public.

Rural Housing Programme in West Bengal

2977. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal utilised the allotted Central aids for rural housing programme;

(b) if so, the number of such houses built exclusively with Government help or aided by the Government during the current year and the target set for the same for the next year; and

(c) whether special attention has been given in implementing the rural housing scheme regarding the requirements of the tribal and the landless scheduled caste people, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: (a) to (c). According to the information available with this Ministry, the financial assistance allocated to and drawn by the Government of West Bengal for implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme upto the March, 1969 is as under:—

Allocated	Drawn
(Rs. in lakhs)	
62.89	38.05

With effect from the year 1969-70, Central financial assistance to all State sector Schemes (including Social Housing Scheme) is being given by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The question of allocation of Central assistance for the Village Housing Projects Scheme with effect from the year 1969-70, therefore,

does not arise. The Government of West Bengal have not reported any progress in the construction of houses under the Village Housing Projects Scheme since January, 1971. The targets for the year 1973-74 have also not yet been determined. Separate figures of houses constructed under the Scheme in respect of tribal and landless Scheduled Castes people have not been compiled.

The Government of India have, however, introduced a new Scheme in the Central Sector for Provision of Housesites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas. This scheme provides for giving the preference to those Community Development Blocks which have a concentration of the landless rural workers, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some project proposals for the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum were received under this Scheme from the Government of West Bengal but they were not in conformity with the Scheme and hence were returned to the State Government for revision. They have not been received back duly revised. As a result no financial assistance under this scheme could be sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal so far.

Rural Housing Programme in the Contai and Jhargram Sub-Division of West Bengal

2978. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise facts about the programme for rural housing already completed and under work in West Bengal; and

(b) the number of rural houses built according to the programme, in the Contai and Jhargram sub-division of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: (a) and (b).

According to the progress reports received so far from the Government of West Bengal 3652 houses have been built in the State as a whole under the Village Housing Projects Scheme since its introduction in 1957. This Scheme is in the State Sector and District and Sub-Division-wise details are not maintained in this Ministry.

Expenditure for Development and Expansion of Hindi and Bengali Languages

2979. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the international statistics, the number of Hindi speaking people stands fifth and the Bengali-speaking eighth, their respective figures being 192 million and 108 million among the ten big language Groups of the world;

(b) if so, the yearly expenditure incurred by the Education Department of the Central Government for the development and expansion of the language, literature and allied cultural matters related to Hindi and Bengali languages; and

(c) the reasons for making disproportionately low expenditure for development of Bengali Language, literature and cultural activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Official international statistics regarding the number of Hindi speaking people in the world standing 5th and the Bengali speaking 8th are not available. However, according to the provisional figures of the Census of India 1971 there are 162,577,812 persons in India whose mother tongue is Hindi and 44,792,722 persons whose mother tongue is Bengali.

Apart from the expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rs. 139.75 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 164.13 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 211.80 lakhs in 1971-72 on the spread and development of Hindi in compliance with the Directives contained in Article 351 of the Constitution of India and the Government Resolution of 1968 as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament, this Ministry, in collaboration with the State Governments, is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of development of Regional Languages along with Hindi through the production of university level books in which each participating State can use a sum of up to Rs. 1 crore by the end of the Fourth Plan for this purpose. A special allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs under the scheme has been made available for the production of such books in Bengali through the State Government of Assam in addition to the sum of Rs. 1 crore available to the State Government of West Bengal. Sums of Rs. 16.00 lakhs, 9.00 lakhs and 32.00 lakhs taking into account their demand have been released in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively to the 5 Hindi speaking States participating in the programme. Sums of Rs. 2 lacs were released to the State Government of West Bengal in 1969-70. Taking into account the balance of the fund left with State Government, no further fund was released in the year 1970-71 and 71-72.

In the field of literature, the Sahitya Akademi has so far published 83 books in Hindi and 47 books in Bengali. Statistics regarding expenditure on literature and cultural programmes are not maintained language-wise.

It will be seen that apart from the expenditure incurred on the spread and development of Hindi which is the Constitutional responsibility of the Union of India, the maximum sums available for Bengali and Hindi under the Centrally sponsored schemes referred to above in the Fourth Plan are

Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 5 crores respectively. The funds provided for Bengali under the scheme are not, therefore, disproportionate in relation to the language speakers in India. The scheme, however, is a Centrally sponsored one and actual releases of funds depend on the capacity of the State Government to utilise the funds available.

Provision of Drinking Water in Villages during Gandhi Centenary

2980. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government announced that during the Gandhi Centenary year, every village in India will be provided with either a well or tube-well for supplying drinking water to the villagers particularly the Harijans and the Tribals;

(b) if so, the number of villages covered by such scheme; and

(c) the programme for next three years for providing drinking water to the rural people, particularly to the backward communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir. However since the provision of drinking water in villages is a State Sector Programme, the State Governments have made a provision of Rs. 38.00 crores for this purpose during 1972-73. In the Central Sector, there is a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A statement showing the amounts sanctioned and released under this Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3905/72].

(b) 13,461 villages are proposed to be covered under the Central Sector Programme. As regards the State Sector information is being collected.

(c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

पी० ए० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों का आयात बन्द करने से खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति पर प्रभाव

2981. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पी० ए० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों का आयात बन्द करने के परिणामस्वरूप देश में खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्रवाल साहिब पी० शिन्धे) : पी० ए० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों का आयात बन्द करने के फलस्वरूप देश की खाद्य स्थिति पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

100 रुपये प्रति मास पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए वार्षिक पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवास की व्यवस्था

2983. श्री महादीपक सिंह शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 100 रुपये प्रति मास पाने वालों के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई आवास

व्यवस्था चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वाण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर बोसित) : (क) और (ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में "आवास" के लिए उनके वेतन श्रेणियों का ध्यान किए बिना कुल मिला कर व्यय की व्यवस्था है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों सहित ऐसे व्यक्ति, यदि कोई हों तो जो 100 रुपये अथवा इससे कम प्रतिमास वेतन पाते हैं, वे निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना तथा प्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जिसमें आय की न्यूनतम सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है तथा औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों और समूह के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना तथा ग्रामीण बस्ती उन्नयन/सुधार योजना के अधीन जो केवल 350 रुपये प्रतिमास तक के वेतन वाले लोगों के लिए है, से भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं। 100 रुपये प्रतिमास का वेतन पाने वालों के लिए ही केवल अलग से कोई योजना नहीं है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ

क्षेत्र की सरकारों/प्रशासनों द्वारा भी अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए की जाती है।

ऐसे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था के बारे में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Reported differences over starvation deaths between Union Government and State Governments

2984. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have risen between Union and State Governments over reported starvation deaths in some States;

(b) whether some State Governments have confirmed such deaths and simultaneously Central Government have denied these; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrepancy and differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India has no machinery of its own to investigate into the alleged cases of starvation deaths. All cases of alleged starvation deaths received by Government are referred to the State Governments for investigation and report. The State Governments have denied occurrence of any case of death due to starvation. The question of any difference between the Union and the State Governments over the alleged starvation deaths in some States does not, therefore, arise.

Fall in the Demand of Tractors due to Ceiling on Land

2985. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether land ceiling in States has resulted in reduced demand for tractors and the peasants are reluctant to invest in tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): There is a downward trend in the registration for tractors with the State Agro-Industries Corporation. The assessment of the demand on scientific basis during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan and also the Fifth Five Year Plan has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Their report is awaited.

Information received from the Agro-Industries Corporations in various States indicates that one of the reasons for the fall in demand is uncertainty due to proposed land ceiling.

Marketing of Nirodh

2986. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of marketing in the heavily subsidised Nirodh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Nirodh is marketed through six large consumer goods marketing companies and monthly reports are received from them.

This Scheme has been wroking successfully and the sales of Nirodh have increased from 15.74 million pieces in 1968-69 to 66.55 million pieces in 1971-72.

Resentment by State Government on Kharif Procurements Targets

2987. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have refused to accept the targets proposed by the Centre for Kharif procurements; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The targets for procurement of Kharif cereals recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission and fixed by the Central Government have been generally accepted by the State Governments except in the case of one or two States where, due to drought conditions, it was understood that it may be difficult to attain these targets, although the State Governments concerned would make all possible efforts.

Drinking Water in Villages of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

2988. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have the largest number of villages which have not been provided drinking water so far; and

(b) if so, the total number of such villages State-wise and the positive measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The responsibility for

providing drinking water in rural areas of the country is primarily that of the State Governments. Formulation and execution of water supply schemes and the determination of priorities and outlays for such schemes is also the responsibility of the State Governments.

The State-wise information has, however, been called for from all the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Opening of more T. B. Hospitals in the Metropolitan Cities

2989. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open some more T. B. Hospitals in each of the Metropolitan Cities of the country in the near future; and

(b) if so, the number of such hospitals in the country State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 2500 T. B. beds in the country including Metropolitan cities with an allocation of Rs. 227 lakhs to different States and Union Territories.

(b) A statement showing the number of the beds targeted/set up State/Union Territory-wise is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Fourth Plan Target	Achievements (Tentative) during 1969-72 (from 1-4-69 to 31-3-72)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	150	100
Assam	100	
Bihar	150	50
Gujarat	125	50
Haryana	150	73
Jammu & Kashmir	100	25
Kerala	100	25
Madhya Pradesh	200	100
Maharashtra	150	
Mysore	125	50
Meghalaya	..	25
Nagaland	50	50
Orissa	100	25
Punjab	150	50
Rajasthan	150	215
Uttar Pradesh	200	150
Tamil nadu	100	50
West Bengal	200	..
Himachal Pradesh	25	22
A. & N. Islands	..	..
Chandigarh	25	..
Delhi	25	77
Dadra, Nagar Haveli	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	25	..
Laccative & Min. Is- land	..	..
Manipur	25	..
N.E.F.A.	25	..
Pondicherry	25	..
Tripura	25	..
TOTAL	2500	1139

श्री हृदबन्दी कानून (चैंड सीलिंग एक्ट) पर
राष्ट्रपति द्वारा स्वीकृति

2990. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे राज्य कौन से हैं जिनके भूमि
हृदबन्दी कानूनों को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा स्वीकृति
दी जा चुकी है ;

(ख) किन राज्यों के कानूनों को अभी
तक स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है और उसके क्या
कारण हैं ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसे कानूनों
को क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जयप्रकाशसिंह जी० शिन्धे) : (क) असम,
केरल, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल के
अधिनियमों को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिल
चुकी है ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित राज्यों ने भूमि की
अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी अपने कानून का
संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पास किए हैं,
परन्तु राष्ट्रपति ने उन्हें अभी तक स्वीकृति
प्रदान नहीं की है :—

उन राज्यों के नाम स्वीकृति न दिए जाने
जिनके विधेयकों को के कारण
अभी तक राष्ट्रपति
की स्वीकृति नहीं
मिली है

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	} भारत सरकार सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इन समस्त विधेयकों पर विचार कर रही है ।
2. बिहार	
3. हरियाणा	
4. महाराष्ट्र	
5. मध्य प्रदेश	

(ग) असम, केरल, तमिलनाडु और
पश्चिम बंगाल में संशोधित कानून लागू
हैं ।

Central Directive to State Governments for Allotment of Residential Quarters to Central Employees

2991. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to State Governments to allot 33-1/2 per cent of their constructed residential quarters to the middle income and low income groups of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the number of quarters allotted to the Central, Excise and Income-Tax Department at Patna and other places in the State of Bihar; and

(c) the number of quarters for middle and low income group constructed by the Government of Bihar at different places and the number of such quarters allotted to the Government employees other than the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXSHIT): (a) The Low/Middle Income Group Housing Schemes which have been formulated by the Ministry of Works and Housing and are being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations provide inter-alia that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may earmark 33-1/3 per cent of the total number of houses built by them under these schemes for allotment to the State Government and the Central Government Employees on rental basis only.

(b) and (c) The information has been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up call attention motion.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

श्री मुक्तिद्वार सिंह मलिक (राहतक):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर्याने और पंजाब के अंदर इनकी जबरदस्त बोलचाल टीवी की हड्डाल चल रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी नहीं अभी तो मैंने कलिय अटेंशन के लिए पुकारा है।

श्री मुक्तिद्वार सिंह मलिक: *

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी। आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जायगा।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported hold-up of a cashew kernels consignment bound for USSR at the Cochin Harbour.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (NANDYAL): I call the attention of

the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'Reported hold-up of a consignment of cashew kernels bound for USSR at the Cochin Harbour.'

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Sir, Imports and Exports under the Long-Term Trade and Payments Agreements with the Socialist countries are made according to the provisions made in the Trade Protocols which are concluded each year with the Governments of the Socialist countries. The Confidential-Letters, which are exchanged at the time of the signing of the Trade Protocols, provide for the modification and addition to the provisions by mutual consent.

In this particular instance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade received a telex on 4th November from the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, saying that the shipment of 475 tons of cashew kernels to the U. S. S. R. have been held up as the Trade plan provision for the year had been exhausted. In their subsequent telegram received on 10th November, the Council mentioned the quantity held up as 2009 tons. Because of this disparity in figures, the matter was taken up by the Ministry of Foreign Trade with the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. After getting the correct figures from the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and on the request of U. S. S. R. Trade Representation, the Government have allowed on 1.12.1972, the shipment of 4,000 tons against the Trade Plan provision for 1973.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: from the statement read out by the Minister it looks as though it is a sort of an action taken after the calling attention was tabled by the Members.

The statement does not give a convincing answer to the points raised and also the situation that has arisen there. The Soviet Union is importing one-third of the total quantity of our export of 50,000 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at about Rs. 70 crores. At a time when we are not able to sell our traditional goods to hard currency areas, the Soviet Union has been importing large quantities of this item and this has helped us a great lot. By the recent protocol, Soviet Union is slowly becoming one of the topmost importers of our traditional goods. This sort of procedural delay and this sort of dialogue between the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Indian Finance Ministry has gone on like this for one month. Even on the 10th November, according to the statement of the Finance Minister, this clarification was sought. It has been stated that since they have exceeded the year's quota of export they are not in a position to lift the embargo. That is why the whole thing has been held up.

Sir, as a matter of fact, we should have been able to take advantage of the excess quantity of export asked for by the Soviet Government. This discrepancy of 2000 tonnes and 4000 tonnes, could very well have been resolved and verified over the Telex message or at the level of some appropriate authorities. This need not have taken one month for the Customs Department or for the Finance Ministry to get clarifications.

May I know whether by this unwarranted delay the industry has suffered a great loss in Kerala? Has the industry suffered a loss of Rs. 1 lakh per day due to this reason? Will the hon. Minister tell whether 1.25 lakhs of employees engaged in this industry are being affected by this delay? If so, may I know whether any action will be taken against those officers who have been found to be lethargic, who have not done their duty properly when we are in need of foreign exchange, when we are in

need of boosting up of our exports to such of those countries where our traditional goods are finding difficulties? Will the Government even now make known to us the items that are to be exported to East European countries? Will they keep in touch with the concerned importing countries to see that such things do not recur again? May I have an assurance that immediately they come to know of such a thing, they will take quicker action to remedy the whole thing? Could not the whole procedure be systematised so as to facilitate exporters not encountering such difficulties? These are my points.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I understand the hon. Member's anxiety for keeping up the exports. I have a clean conscience and I can say that the customs officers have not been at fault. The agreement was about certain X quantity. When this quantity was fulfilled, to go beyond that is not the jurisdiction of customs officers. It depends upon trade agreement. It could be done by mutual consent of both the parties. It was only when the Soviets took the initiative in modifying the thing with a view to allow the export as against the agreement of the next year that the customs officer could do anything about it. The customs officers on their own could not go beyond the terms of the trade agreement. So, if there is any inconvenience, over which we are all very unhappy, I do not think that I can put the blame at the doors of the customs officers....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But the order was executed with the consent of the Foreign Trade Ministry....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But the hon. Member is asking questions of me now....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But is there no coordination between the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Finance Ministry? The agreement had

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH]

'been executed by the Foreign Trade Ministry.....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Even if that be so, as I said, the agreement for this year was for a certain quantity X. We find that the exports had already exceeded that quantity X. If it is at all to be modified, it cannot be modified unilaterally by the Foreign Trade Ministry also; there will have to be a demand for it from the other country, and that did take certain time.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
But is that quantity X not known to the Foreign Trade Ministry?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Possibly, the hon. Member's calling-attention-notice may have certainly hastened that process. I am prepared to give him that credit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाियर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार का दायां हाथ क्या करता है—यह बाहुने हाथ का पता नहीं रहता है

श्री बलबन्तराव चव्हाण : सब पता रहता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वित्त मंत्रालय और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में कोई समन्वय नहीं है तालमेल नहीं है । और सोवियत रूस के साथ कोई समझौता किया गया था तो क्या उस समझौते के बारे में विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय के जरिये कस्टम्ज को सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती थी ?

अध्यक्ष जी यह पहला मौका नहीं है—अभी पिछले दिनों रॉय स्कैन्डल के बारे में इस तरह की चीज सामने आई थी जिससे स्पष्ट हुआ था कि वित्त मंत्रालय और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय तालमेल से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक समझौता हुआ था उसमें एक मात्रा निश्चित थी और कस्टम अधिकारियों ने जब उस मात्रा से ज्यादा माल चढ़ाया तो रोक लिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस तारीख को हुआ ? कस्टम अधिकारियों ने जब माल रोक लिया तो विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के ध्यान में यह बात लाने में कितने दिन लगे । यह केरल की बन्दरगाह का मामला था संचार के साधन वहाँ से उपलब्ध थे दोनों मंत्रालयों के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय दिल्ली में स्थित हैं यह मामला एक या दो दिन में तय किया जा सकता था । लेकिन सरकार सोती रही । समाचार पत्रों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए जब उन्होंने यह चीज छापी कि पांच हजार टन काजू वहाँ रुका पड़ा है और फिर हम ने यहाँ ध्यान दिलाने का नोटिस दिया और वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि आप के नोटिस की वजह से कार्यवाही जरा जल्दी हुई है । क्या सरकार की गाड़ी हमारे नोटिस के कोयले के बिना नहीं चक सकती यह गाड़ी रुक जाय यदि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अखबारों में पढ़कर काल-एटेंशन का नोटिस न दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप के लिए क्या रह जायेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम दूसरा कोयला निकाल लेंगे ।

लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सरकार की तत्परता के बारे में कोई बहुत अच्छी टिप्पणी नहीं है कि पहले चीज समाचार पत्रों में छपी

है फिर संसद में उठाई जाती है और बात देखिये—इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है -1-12-1972 को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि माल जा सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि महीने भर की देर क्यों लगी? कस्टम अधिकारियों ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया तो वित्त मंत्रालय और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में विफल क्यों रहे? क्या दोनों मंत्रालयों में तालमेल है? यदि तालमेल है तो इस तरह की घटना क्यों घटी? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वे बड़े दुखी हैं कि माल रुका रहा और थोड़ा नुकसान हुआ। क्या यह सच है कि उद्योगों से और रुपया वसूल किया गया क्योंकि उनका माल वहाँ पड़ा रहा और उनसे उसका किराया लिया गया? गलती सरकार की है और क्षति उद्योग की उठानी पड़ी है। क्या वित्त मंत्री घोषणा करेंगे कि काजू के व्यापारियों की उनकी शक्ति नोति के कारण जो नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है उसका दण्ड उनको नहीं भुगतना पड़ेगा और भविष्य में इस तरह के तालमेल के धर्मों की कोई घटना नहीं होने दी जावेगी?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 I think I have tried to explain the matter as clearly as possible. The question is not about any co-ordination between the Foreign Trade Ministry and any other Ministry, because the Foreign Trade Ministry on its own also could not have taken action unless there was a further demand as against the provision for the next year by the Soviets. This process took time. What is to be done about it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 For more than a month, there was no tal mel.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 It is not a question of tal mel for more

than a month. The initiative had to come from the Soviet Union for modification of the terms so that we can supply against the next year's trade agreement. This could not have been done unilaterally by either the Foreign Trade Ministry or by the Customs; The Customs, of course, could not have done it at all because it is not an executive agency for certain trade agreements etc. Naturally, it has to work within that framework. So there is no question of any lack of co-ordination. This thing could not have been done earlier because the Export Promotion Council also took it up with Government on 1st November; and then again they gave some different figure. That took nearly ten days. After that, we had to take up the matter with the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Then we got the real figure. Immediately we acted on it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: व्यापारियों को जो नुकसान हुआ है वहाँ माल पड़ा रहने के कारण उनसे जो दया वसूल किया जा रहा है उसके बारे में उत्तर नहीं आया?

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about the *vyparis*.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 We are not responsible for that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 Why should the goods have been allowed to be brought in the harbour? Who is responsible for this muddle?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 There is no muddle. He unnecessarily sees a muddle where there is none.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I have carefully read the statement made by the hon. Minister and the answers he has given. I should say that in a way he tried to evade the question, the bigger question involved in the whole episode. Firstly, I dispute the claim made by the Minister that they got two telegrams:

up of

Consignment at
Cochin Harbour
(CA)

[SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA]

of 4th and 10th November, and that was all the information about it. Then he made it entirely a case of figures. But here I have a telegram a copy of which I have sent to the Ministers. It is from the export organisation. They say that they have sent telegrams on 4th, 7th, 13th, 15th and 21st November to the Foreign Trade Ministry. I have seen the telegram which was sent on 13th. Till that date, the Ministry was sleeping. It never even cared to reply to the telegrams sent by the export organisation. I do not know what sort of effective functioning is there.

Then another aspect. It is a fact that in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and in the Ministry of Finance under these Ministers, there are big bureaucrats sitting whose interest is quite in tune with the interest of the US trade. In the *Hindu* dated 2nd December there is a news item which says that 'the CPI circles allege that pressure from the American interests is holding up customs clearance for export to Russia of 2 lakh cases containing 3,000 tonnes of processed cashew kernel which are lying in the Cochin port'. The Minister might jolly well say that it may be a CPI allegation. But there is another part of the report which follows that American buyers, after the Soviet Union had bought 20,000 tonnes of cashew kernels from Kerala, tried to depress the prices of cashew and in that situation, the Government further entered into negotiation with the Soviet Union. My friend Mr. Venkatasubbaiah had correctly put it that the Soviet Union came to the rescue of the cashew industry and to our economy. At least in this context, they had agreed to buy 6,000 tonnes worth about Rs. 6 crores. This fact was known to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This report says that following efforts by the American buyers to depress the prices Russia agreed to take 6,000 tonnes more, worth about Rs. 6 crores and this, according to them, was approved by the Union Foreign Trade Ministry. The hon. Minister had said that they had to take time to get the consent of the

Soviet Union and delay was caused in one form or the other. Here the report says that the export of 6,000 tonnes was agreed upon with the consent of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I do not know whether the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance had difference over this issue. If that be so, why should industry suffer or why should tens of thousands of employees in Kerala suffer? This is not the first time that these things had happened in Cochin customs? I do not want to put the blame on the customs authorities. I would like to put the blame on you. I mean on Mr. Chavan through the Speaker last year it was the coir industry which received the onslaught and coir exports to East European countries were under an embargo and after high level intervention they were kind enough to send a telex message at that time also. I should like to know, if you could send a telex message at the last moment, after taking one or two months to clear up the whole matter, after getting a letter from the Chief Minister, after the Members of Parliament run after you, why cannot you clear up these things in time so that the industry and the workers will not suffer and the country will not lose their good trade relations with friendly trade partners. I should like the Minister to explain on this point. This is a matter which vitally affects the interests of Kerala.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

I should like to put facts again before the hon. Member. I was trying to give him facts. The agreement for 1972 was for about 20,000 tonnes. By November as a matter of fact nearly 2,000 tonnes of exports had taken place and the agreement was completed. Unless there is some further arrangement between the Soviet Government and our Government nothing could have been done. The agreement for the next year was on 25th November. After that agreement was signed, for additional allotment a request came from the Soviets on 28th November

and action was taken on the 1st December. I do not know whether time was lost. If the merchants there had anticipated to exceed the trade agreements the Finance Ministry or the Foreign Trade Ministry could not do that. There was impatience on their part to export; I can understand it. As I said, after 28th November action was taken on 1st December. Even then if you think there was delay, I am sorry I cannot convince the hon. Member.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He did not answer my question....

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions.

SHRI D.K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): The whole question is, the very statement starts with imports and exports under long-term trade. When there is long-term trade with any country, the questions of excess or less than the target fixed are not very vital and have no statutory implication. The hon. Minister himself has already admitted that though the agreement was for 20,000 tonnes, already 21,000 tonnes have been exported. How was it done? So, the excess of 1000 tonnes cannot be treated as an illegality. Therefore, nothing can prevent their exporting an excess quantity of cashew kernels. Under such circumstances, when several representations have been made by the traders and by the very corporation which is also a public undertaking, how is it that the ministry could not take action earlier?

Secondly, how could the very consignment reach the port? There must have been some authorisation, certificate or some such thing. Once it reached the port, did the customs officers withhold it with the consent of or under the directions of the Finance Ministry or they have done it independently? Under such circumstances may I know whether the Government is going to frame some rules so that

in future no such thing happens in view of earning more foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I am afraid hon. members have grossly misunderstood the situation....

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My question is directed to the Finance Minister. Several reports are there in the newspapers that because the Finance Ministry was in disagreement with the Foreign Trade Ministry, such a thing has happened. It is for the Finance Minister to answer.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I thought perhaps the hon. Member was mentioning Foreign Trade Ministry very often and so, the Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, who is present, might throw some light which may perhaps convince you.

The main question he asked was how it reached the harbour. It can reach the harbour. That is a matter between the harbour authorities and the merchants. Customs come into the picture only when the loading takes place to see whether it is authorised loading or not. If unauthorised loading takes place, certainly you would have blamed us then also. (Interruptions). When Export was taking place in the course of one year, ultimately it was found that it has already exceeded the target. This marginal excess is certainly understandable. Knowing that already excess has taken place, you cannot allow that. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: They are also unloading their questions.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: How did these 400 tonnes reach there?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even the authorities themselves were not sure of the figure. It was 400 tonnes; within a few days it became 2,000 tonnes.

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाहाटी) : तमिलनाडु की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में हम आप से मिले थे और भावार्थ किया था कि इस सदन को उस प्रसाधारण परिस्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए अवसर मिलना चाहिए। अगर आप ने विचार न किया हो तो थोड़ा समय लेकर विचार करें और हमें मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विचार किस चीज का ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम इस पर चर्चा कर सकें।

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): I have also given notice to you to discuss the unprecedented developments in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not decided on it.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Sir, it is a clear case of break down of the constitutional machinery in the State of Tamil Nadu. The regime that is continuing there is fascist (Interruptions). Sir, you must allow us to have a discussion... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all of you to sit down... (Interruptions). I have received this notice quite late this morning.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Do not be too much technical about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Further, those hon. Members who came to see me were with me till the last minute. So, I did not get any time to go through it or apply my mind to it (Interruptions). I sincerely believe that hon. Members must pass through the Zilla Parishads and State Assemblies and then come here so that they will be mature by the time they come here. Nobody should be allowed to come to Lok Sabha unless he has gone through the

mills. Coming to the notice, I did not get time to consider it..... (Interruptions). Why are you so impatient?

अब इस तरह से अगर आपन में एक दूसरे से यहां पर कहना हो तो फिर मैं बैठ जाता हूं। वहां मद्रास में जो हो रहा है यहां भी आप कर लीजिये। लेकिन स्पीकर ऐसा नहीं करेगा जैसा कि वहां पर हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने ठाक हो कहा है है। यही हम आप से सुनना चाहते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो वहां का चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं उन के लिए मैं कह नहीं सकता मैं तो अपने काउंटर पार्ट के लिए ही कह सकता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Suppose an incident of a similar nature occurs here.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not go to that extreme.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Villore): The difficulty in Tamil Nadu is that the Speaker is not prepared to step down.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, you have said that you will not behave in the way in which the Tamil Nadu Speaker has behaved. It is not proper for you to say that about the Speaker of another Assembly. What you said in Hindi I did not understand. But the Hindi translation of what I heard was, "I would not behave in the way in which the Tamil Nadu Speaker has behaved." You should expunge that from the record.... (Interruptions) Without knowing the views of the Speaker of Tamil Nadu, how can you say about that? (Interruptions).

श्री प्रतल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसलिए
 मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप यहां पर हमें बहस करने
 का मौका दे दीजिये तो हम लोग बड़ कह
 लेंगे और आप को कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं
 पड़ेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।
 आप लोग इस में बहस कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Kindly
 speak in English.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am speak-
 ing to you, I will speak in English.

The position as I see is this. It is
 not a question of the notice that you
 have given me. That notice came to
 my knowledge very late. You were
 sitting with me. I know, you assured
 me that you will stand by me if I
 make a reference in the House. You
 were with me right upto 11 A.M. You
 did not give me any chance to study
 that.

The position as I see is that there
 are three things. The first is as to
 what happened inside the legislative
 Assembly of Tamil Nadu. Then, there
 are two cases pending in the Tamil
 Nadu High Court. The earlier one is
 that in which certain Members of the
 Legislative Assembly have gone to
 court. On that the judgment is reserv-
 ed. That has not yet been announced.
 Today, as I see, the Speaker is going
 to the Court. He has made an an-
 nouncement. Again, as Mr. Sezhiyan
 told me, the Assembly met this morn-
 ing at 9 O'Clock.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 The Opposition parties have boycotted
 it.... (Interruptions).

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
 This is not correct. There are three
 opposition Parties participating in the
 Debate today in Tamil Nadu Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. If
 you want to quarrel, you quarrel there

in your own State. Why do you make
 Parliament the forum for this?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 Let Parliament know what is happen-
 ing there. You give us an opportunity
 to discuss the matter. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want
 it. I will not allow anything (Inter-
 ruptions) If you do not want to listen
 to me, I am not going to allow any-
 thing. I go to the next item; papers
 to be laid.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: We are
 prepared to listen to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not studied
 that motion. I was going to tell you
 what are the points involved. If you
 are not going to listen to me, I am not
 going to allow anything. An entirely
 different procedure is being evolved
 that the Speaker should sit down
 when such Members get up.

The Speaker adjourned the House
 to the 5th December, There is a case
 pending in the court on which the
 judgment is already reserved. There
 was unseemly conduct by various
 people in the Tamil Nadu Assembly,
 as it appeared in the press, the two
 Presiding Officers presiding in the
 same House.... (Interruptions) The
 hon. Member asked me what will
 happen if Mr. Swell sits by my side...
 (Interruptions). I give this reply that
 I would not behave by the example
 set in Tamil Nadu. Neither Mr. Swell
 will sit nor will I sit. He is a good
 man. I am also a good man. I do
 not aspire for anything. I am quite
 happy as a Member or as Speaker,
 wherever I am. We would not put up
 a show as was done in Tamil Nadu
 Assembly. I am very much confident
 that our Prime Minister also can never
 put up a similar show. It will never
 happen in this Parliament. We have
 to set an example to the rest of the
 country. Whether you are some of
 my good friends or not, as Speaker I
 can never approve of what happened
 in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Now
 you want to discuss it. First of all,

[MR. SPEAKER]

two cases are already pending in the High Court. Secondly, I have to see whether we can discuss the conduct of the Presiding Officer or any other member inside the Tamil Nadu Assembly, that is a fact to be seen for which....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Where a Constitutional crisis is involved..... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Thirdly, if Constitutional issue is involved, let us wait for the judgment of the Court. That is coming very soon. They will decide whether it is right or wrong.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: That is not the position.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never heard Speaker going to a court. Mr. Manoharan, you may beseech and request him not to set such an example. No Speaker should go to the court. I am really surprised.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am prepared to answer your questions. What happened in the Assembly is unparalleled, unprecedented and unconstitutional.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to discuss it....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I do not want that to be discussed. If you set up such a precedent, then what happens here will also be discussed in some State legislature.... (Interruption).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने हरियाणा के बारे में चर्चा की मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में चर्चा की थी पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में चर्चा की थी। यह कोई नई बात नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If the Speaker does not go to the court, we may discuss it. But if the Speaker goes to the court, he binds our hands.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: What we are going to discuss is about the constitutional issue involved, how the Speaker has been removed.

MR. SPEAKER: You are seeking the judgment of the High Court on this issue.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: That is true.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you wish us to discuss this matter which is sub-judice already?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: The main point at issue is that there is a Constitutional break-down, complete constitutional break-down....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): Mr. Manoharan does not know anything about it. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I want to ask whether it is proper or not that the Constitutional issues involved must be discussed on the floor of Parliament.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस सदन में इस बात पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती कि तमिल नाडू में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है उस के बारे में राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र को कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है या नहीं? अगर भेजी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है या नहीं? मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि वहाँ का मामला यहाँ उठाया जाये। हमने यह कहा है कि वहाँ एक अनप्रिसिडेंटेड सिचुएशन पैदा हो गई है। यह सदन लोकतन्त्र का प्रहरी है। यह ऐसे मामलों में चुप नहीं रह सकता। अदालत कोई भी निर्णय करे लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिनका लोकतन्त्रीय परम्पराओं से सम्बन्ध है उन पर इस सदन को बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार को

राज्यपाल से कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है तो उस के बारे में इस सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The question is: whatever has happened within the Chamber of another legislature which is supreme in regulation of its business, no outside authority including this House is competent to intervene in the matter.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: The Rules and regulations of a particular Legislative Assembly.... (Interruptions) One word—I am finished.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: One word. After that, I will not rise.

The Rules and regulations of a Legislative Assembly cannot have any competence to ride rough-shod over the constitutional Articles and provisions. That is my submission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I support Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when he says that this is an unprecedented constitutional crisis. This has been stated so by all the newspapers. Whether the Speaker is wrong or whether the Deputy Speaker is wrong or all of them including the Chief Minister may be wrong.... (Interruptions). I do not impute any motive to the Chief Minister I say, let us take it that everybody is wrong including the Chief Minister.... (Interruptions). I say everybody is wrong including Mr. S. M. Banerjee and the Chief Minister....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Probably, the DMK Members are following the dictum—the King can do no wrong.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, the hon. Member was elected on DMK ticket. Let him resign first.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I know the hon. Member. He has defected from the DMK some years ago and then he came back.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You remember, Sir, that in this House the conduct of the previous Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly, Shri Bijoy Banerjee came up and when it was sought to be discussed here, we protested that the conduct of a Speaker of another legislature should not be brought here, but, in spite of our protests, his conduct was discussed. Sir, I am only requesting that we are all concerned with the functioning of Parliamentary democracy. You can well imagine, Sir, when the Speaker is presiding here, can the Deputy Speaker possibly pull out the chair and place it by the side of Mr. Shahdher and preside over the House?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, what was done in respect of West Bengal Assembly was the most illegal thing and it should not be allowed to be repeated in the case of Tamil Nadu also. Whatever has happened there, right or wrong, that should be decided by Tamil Nadu MLAs and on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am not trying to shut out any discussion. All I want to know is whether we are going to set up any precedents here. What has happened inside the Assembly is the concern for the local legislature. Therefore, one should seek the redress in the Assembly itself for anything done there.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN]

Further, the matter has gone to the Court. Already there are two cases filed and another case is going to the court to-day. In that situation, what are we going to discuss here? (Interruptions). Let me complete. I am not appealing to you. I am appealing to the Speaker and the House. In this one, therefore, the question to be raised here is: suppose you are going to discuss it, then we have to discuss all the improprieties and the unconstitutional and undemocratic procedures that have been done from 13th of November. I feel that no discussion can take place here, because these are matters relating to what happened inside the State Assembly there. What will happen if Tamil Nadu Assembly is to discuss about the procedure in this House? How can that be done?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why should Tamil Nadu Assembly discuss about our House? We are all functioning normally.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My only point is about propriety. The Constitution has not broken down there. The Assembly met at 9 O'clock. It is conducting its business there. It is going on. If the opposition parties one day choose not to attend the House here, for that matter, can we say, the Constitution has broken down? (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is so in West Bengal; no opposition in West Bengal. Why don't they dissolve it?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am not proposing that we should discuss what happened inside the Tamil Nadu Assembly, but then, as a consequence of what happened in Tamil Nadu Assembly, there are certain things which follow, which we have to consider. Tamil Nadu is a part of India. Are we not entitled to know from the Government whether any report has been received from the Governor of Tamil Nadu, asking the

Central Government to dissolve the Assembly? We want only the Constitutional position.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is not possible.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: We know that you are the accused.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों तरफ लड़ रहे हैं कठवाय जो दर्यान में आराम से बैठे हुए हैं ।

We already have listened to everything from both sides.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Which are 'both sides', Sir?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: It is not a question of 'Anna DMK' or 'DMK'. I am very sorry. It is a question of Constitutional propriety. Certain Constitutional impropriety has taken place in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Parallel meeting was going on. The mikes were switched off. The Speaker's spectacles were damaged (Interruptions) So many things happened. (Interruptions).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Our action followed after his action.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: We depend upon papers and we depend upon some other source also....

MR. SPEAKER: I have been in this House and I was throughout under the impression that the DMK members were non-violent and non-aggressive....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: You must visit the State now to see what violence they are capable of.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: After the 1971 elections it was the CPI people who had taught how to be violent.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Day by day the CPI is creating so many problems in Tamil Nadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is their Chief Minister who is creating so many problems.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to consider three points, namely whether the matter is *sub judice*, whether we can discuss the conduct of the Speaker and what happened inside the House there and whether the Speaker goes to the court or not. I did not apply my mind to it yet. It came to me this morning....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Let us take it up tomorrow for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not promise him. But let me consider it. They are all our friends. The Speaker is a good friend of mine. We were his guests. We held our 50th Conference of presiding officers in Tamil Nadu recently, and they were quite happy and everything was peaceful when we were there. Shri K. Manoharan was in good spirits; all other friends were in good spirits. The Speaker was perfectly normal; Government were perfectly normal; I do not know what happened after we left.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has nothing to do with your visit, I hope.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody was happy there. Whatever happened was after we had left....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is it a consequence of your visit?

MR. SPEAKER: No....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Shall I make a suggestion? I entirely agree with you in regard to what you say. My humble submission is this. You may just take a day or two and assess the political situation in Tamil Nadu

and the question of constitutional propriety or otherwise of what has happened....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Speaker cannot assess the political situation in that State....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not put me in the same position as Shri Mathiazhagan. I shall see only the procedural and constitutional side of it....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take time. But I am not concerned with what happens, there politically....

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: He wants some propaganda value.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: A question had been asked whether the Governor's report had been obtained by the Government of India or not. Of course, no reply has come to that question. Secondly, there was the question whether Shri Mathiazhagan had gone to the court or not. You do not know about it. So, you can get the proper information and then take it up....

MR. SPEAKER: I read in the papers that he was going to the court....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I also read about it. What I am suggesting is that after having got all the information, you may please allow us to have a discussion, a thorough discussion, on the floor of the House. Please do not rush to a conclusion now. You may apply your thought and make up your mind and then come.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा खयाल था कि ऐसे काम सिर्फ पंजाबी और बंगाली करते हैं। लेकिन तुमिलनाडु ने भी ऐसे काम करने शुरू कर दिए हैं। पहले बंगाल के स्पीकर ने

गुरु किया, फिर पंजाब के ने किया—

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक छोटा सा मवाल पूछता चाहता हूँ आप प्रिजाइडिब आफिसर्स कान्फ्रेंस के अध्यक्ष हैं। आप इस समय किस को तमिऴनाडु का स्पीकर मानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं है अभी तक। पता लगेगा तब बताऊंगा कि कौन है।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3891/72.]

STATEMENT RE: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWING

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in December, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3891/72.]

FRUIT, PRODUCTS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3537 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3892/72.]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3893/72.]
 - (ii) Annual Report of the U.P. State Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3894/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3895/72.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): I present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Finance Revision of the Form and Contents of the Demands for Grants;
- (2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I lay on the Table a copy of the evidence (Volumes I and II) given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

13.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO NEW DELHI HYDERABAD DAKSHIN EXPRESS AND HOWRAH DELHI JANATA EXPRESS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I rise to inform the House of two accidents involving important trains which took place on the 2nd and 3rd of this month respectively. Though in the past it was usual to place this information before the House only when passengers were involved. I must make a departure in the case of this accident in which 4 of our own men have been killed.

On 2nd December, 1972 at about 08.00 hours while No. 22 Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express was approaching Ganj Basoda station on Bina-Bhopal broad gauge double line section of the Jhansi Division of Central Railway, 8 rear bogies of the train derailed. Through communication which was interrupted on account of this accident was resorted on the Down line at 12.05 hours.

Seven railway employees, all working in the dining car, sustained injuries, two of them serious and two minor and the remaining three trivial. The injured were rendered first aid on the spot and were sent to the Civil Hospital at Ganj Basoda for further treatment. Ten passengers who received trivial injuries were also rendered first aid and were further attended to in the Civil Hospital at Ganj Basoda and later in the Bina Railway Hospital.

Ex-gratia payment for the two seriously injured and two persons missing.

On receipt of information about the accident, senior Railway officers rushed to the site of accident to supervise relief and rescue operations.

At present four railway employees are receiving treatment in the Bina Railway Hospital. They are progressing satisfactorily. The others have been discharged.

The cause of the accident is under investigation. The Commissioner of Railway Safety will be holding his statutory inquiry into this accident at Bina from the 8th of this month.

On 3rd December, 1972 at about 06.15 hours No. 39 UP Howrah-Delhi Janata Express collided in the rear of Tundla-Ghaziabad shunting train between Sonma and Danwar stations on the Tundla-Ghaziabad broad gauge double line section of the Allahabad Division Northern Railway. Four

railway employees including the Driver, the First and Second Firemen and the Brakesman of the Janata Express were killed in the accident. The helping Fireman of the Express as well as the Guard of the shunting train sustained serious injuries. There were minor injuries to one passenger and trial injuries to 11 others. All these 12 persons were given first aid and were allowed to continue their journey.

The General Manager and other Senior officers of the Northern Railway rushed to the site of the accident to supervise relief and rescue operations.

As a result of the accident the engine and one bogie of the Janata Express derailed. The Brakevan of the shunting train along with two wagons also derailed. Through communications, which were interrupted, were restored at 23.15 hours at the same day.

The two seriously injured employees are now being attended to in the Railway Central Hospital at New Delhi. Both of them are reported to be out of danger. I have pleasure to inform the House that they are making progress, because I had visited them this morning. Both of them are out of danger.

The cause of the accident is under investigation. The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety Northern Circle will be starting his statutory inquiry into this accident to-day at Khurja.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): May I know . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. Do not it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a submission to make. I had given notice of an adjournment on the Haryana teachers' strike involving 1500 teachers . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. Do not get up any time you like.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an adjournment motion. I am seeking your permission to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not permit it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very bad thing. Whatever be the purpose of the subject, there should be some method, and procedure in doing it. Don't get up any time you like.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given an adjournment motion which says that the business of the House should be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjournment motion time has gone.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been informed that my adjournment motion had not been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: You were not here at that time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was coming with them walking from Old Delhi to the Boat Club; it is a fit case for adjournment motion . . . **

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without my permission. I have already allowed a discussion on call attention tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not raising this issue but if people want to come and hand over to you something what is the procedure? Section 144 is there.

MR. SPEAKER: One of them can hand over anything they like to me. The Speaker cannot go out of the House any time they like. A Member of Parliament may bring one of them or can bring their petition. But do not make the Speaker also like other Ministers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Speaker is much more than

others; then only he is made the Speaker..... (Interruptions). Without casting aspersions, is it Lok Sabha or Para Lok Sabha; they are not able to come here.....

MR. SPEAKER: I had not called you now and you are speaking without my permission. It has never been the custom that the Speaker is asked to meet them. Members can bring their representations and one or two of their representatives to me....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give time for it so that I shall bring them to you this afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you play to the gallery all the time?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You should suggest some way out... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have full sympathy for them; you do not monopolise; we may perhaps be more sympathetic to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No monopoly. I am acting on your behalf without your authority of course. May I bring half a dozen of them to call on you this afternoon?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make me like a Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are much above Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this practice in future. If they want to bring in a petition, they can ask Members and Members could bring in the petitions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to dall on you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing, you can bring the papers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They were debarred from coming to the Lok Sabha by the imposition of section 144.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not cross the limit sometimes. Sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sitting and getting up to say....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to create headache for me. This gentleman takes the lunch time also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not take lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: You take something else. We adjourn to re-assemble again at 2.15 P.M.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.

RE ALLEGED BURNING OF HOUSES IN A VILLAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Hourbour): Sir.—a most alarming news has appeared in the Hindustan Times today about the burning down of a muslim village Nonari....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It says:

"70 Muslim houses in Nonari village (Azamgarh district) were looted and burnt while the station house officer of Thana Saraimir, along with a unit of armed policemen stood watching.... The District Magistrate of Azamgarh who visited the spot after one week issued a statement...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House is aware of that news item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand a statement from the Government. Under Rule 377, I have a right to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not assume that Members of Parliament are people who do not read the newspapers. I have myself read it this

morning. You can just mention what you want to say, but do not read from the paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In this village all the Muslim houses were looted and burnt, helped by the police officers standing by. The District Magistrate has given a false report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not go further now. What do you want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say that the government must make a statement today, giving the correct facts and stating what steps are being taken to resettle the Muslims who have been driven out after looting and burning their houses. It is a very serious matter. Are we living in a civilised world? This has appeared in the front page of *Hindustan Times*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): I want to say something on this very issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although it is not in the agenda, it is normal, usual, when members are exercised over certain things that happen in the country, that they mention it before the House. I have allowed that. If what the newspaper has mentioned is correct, it is an unfortunate thing. But, how does this House come in? We are guided by the Constitution here. This is a law and order question relating to a particular state.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Minority issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even so, since the allegation is that the minorities are involved, I think it is proper for the government to take notice of it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (GWALIOR): There is no question of minority or majority here. If Indian citizens are involved we have to go into that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are all Indian citizens. Since minorities are alleged to be involved, I think it is good if the government takes notice of this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत में एक और मसला उठाना चाहता हूँ जो राज्य का नहीं केन्द्र का है। समाचार पत्रों में छपा है कि सी० आई० ए० ने प्रधान मंत्री की तीन बार हत्या करने की कोशिश की। यह खबर कुवैत से आई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह गलत है या सही है। लेकिन अगर सी० आई० ए० प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या करने का प्रयास कर रहा है तो फिर सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I think a white paper is necessary. This is a very alarming and dangerous news. We want the government to publish a white paper.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (CALCUTTA—NORTH—EAST): Sir, on a point of procedure in relation to what you were pleased to say when Shri Bosu was very rightly permitted to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Ministers would kindly listen to what the Members say because so much is going on here. I do not know whether they are even aware of what is taking place here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We know it is about CIA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request everybody to take this House a little seriously. It is not about CIA agents alone. A little while ago some Members drew the attention of the House to a news item in a newspaper

which says that certain minorities have been subjected to attacks in a particular State, UP in this particular case.

I had said that this was a law and order question of the State. But since the minorities are alleged to be involved, I had said that the Government might take notice of that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, you very rightly permitted this matter to be raised and even though you thought that ostensibly it might be a law and order question of the State, it had all-India implications and you, very rightly, gave that decision. But we are here in Parliament not merely to report what appears in the papers and be satisfied with the ventilation of that report. Since Parliament takes possession of the report as presented to this House by the hon. Member and, since you were pleased to make some observations about it, we regard it incumbent upon the Government, here and now, to say how it is reacting to this report having been made public on the floor of the House.

Procedurally, I am very disturbed if the Chair has only to make an observation that it has a remote expectation that the Government will do something about it. The Government is present bodily here and the Government is answerable to that. The Government should make some kind of a statement. I do not expect any detailed statement from the Government. But if this report is brought to the attention of the Government, it is for the Government out of deference to the wishes of Parliament to come out and say something about it, and not to keep mum all the time. This is what happens every time. That is why I would ask you to direct the Government to give its reaction. It may be a negative, tentative, reaction, whatever it may be. But let us give its reaction. They must react to it. Because we are very few in number, they should not sit mum and not regard even the importance of the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a previous occasion, when my hon. friend, Shri Ishaque Sambhali, narrated an awful story about what happened to Muslim families in Ferozabad, then, the Speaker in his wisdom allowed Shri Ishaque Sambhali to make a statement and, perhaps, he directed the Minister to make a statement, and Shri K. C. Pant made a statement. In this case also, I would request you to direct the Government to make a statement. It is not an ordinary matter. They have been burnt to death. The other day, we were assured by the Minister, Mr. Mohsin as to how the linguistic minorities will be protected in this country. I would say that the Minister should make a statement on this.

About the other point regarding C. I. A., which my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, has raised, let it be discussed here. The discussion should take place immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only say that the Government may take notice of what the Members have said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना)

मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं वह
बार बार उठ रहे हैं. उन से उत्तर दिलावा.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I humbly submit to you that you ask the Government to make a statement. Let them take two hours. There is S.T.D. for Lucknow and they can find facts and make a statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. Sir, you have already said that the Government should take note of that. I have taken note of it. I would say, we must get some factual information about it. I must say, if any such thing has happened, the Government will feel equally distressed. We certainly share the distress and concern of the House. But the facts have to be collected first and to know as to what the State Government has to say about it.

About C. I. A., I leave it to Shri Vajpayee. These are only paper reports.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not exactly follow what the Minister said.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About C.I.A., I said nothing except that they are paper reports. I do not know from where they have come. He has said that it has come from Kuwait. What is the agency that has published the report, I do not know. How can I say anything about that?

We should verify our facts also. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): I want to bring to your notice a precedent in this matter....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what? Which matter?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter which was just placed before you. In this very House when there were atrocities at Faridabad and Varanasi, I had raised this issue in the House and I said that whenever there was a reference to such issues, it was not generally considered obligatory on the part of the Minister to make a statement, but the Speaker then said that the matter was very serious; when atrocities were taking place, the Minister should make a statement. Then Mr. K. C. Pant got up and made a statement; he assured that the matter would be inquired into and the details of the inquiry would be given.

144.30 hrs.

SATUTORY RESOLUTION re DIS-APPROVALS OF PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Kachwal and the Bill moved by Shri Khadlikar on bonus.

Shri Mohammad Ismail

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बरकपुर):

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं जिन प्वाइन्ट्स को लेकर परसों बोल रहा था, उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी सुनें या न सुनें, मैं, तो बोलूंगा ही, क्योंकि मंत्री जी की आदत है वह न सुने, मनमानी करें.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :

क्या ये यहाँ आपस में मटिंग करने आये हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would only ask this whether the Minister of Labour is aware that his Bill is being discussed in this House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We are consulting each other on that very thing, Sir.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVINID VERMA): I am listening, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here we have super men; people discuss a particular thing and also listen to what the Member is submitting.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि 8.33 परसेन्ट जो आपने बोनस माना है, अब उस को कानूनी शक्ल दी जा रही है। लेकिन कानूनी शक्ल देते वक्त आप को इस बात को खयाल रखना है कि आज बोनस ईशू पर हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर और कर्मचारियों का राइट इस्टेब्लिश हो गया है, उन के अधिकार कायम हो चुके हैं और सरकार ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया है, तो गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज को, जो नौकरी करते हैं, उन को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता, उन को भी इस में इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सिर्फ पब्लिक सेक्टर के लोगों को ही इसमें इन्क्लूड

किया जाय, बल्कि डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट, रेल्वे वर्कशाप और रेलवे में जो लोग काम करते हैं, पी० एण्ड टी०, रिजर्व बैंक, और तरह तरह की जगहों पर लोग काम करते हैं, जो वेंज-अनर हैं, जिन को तनक़्वाह मिलती है, उन को भी इस में इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए। आज उनके अधिकार को न मानने का मतलब होगा कि आप उन को किसी तरह के आन्दोलन के लिए उकसायेंगे और वे ऐसा सोचने को मजबूर होंगे कि जिस तरह से 8.33 परसेन्ट बोनस हासिल किया है, उसी तरह से इन लोगों के लिये भी हासिल करें। अगर यही मनोवृत्ति रही तो ज़रूर यह चीज़ होगी। आप जानते हैं कि रेलवे की फेडरेशन ने, पी० एण्ड टी० और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की यूनियन ने मिलकर एक साथ बोनस देने की मांग की है। यहां तक कि वह स्ट्राइक वॉलट भी लेने जा रहे हैं। अगर आपने यहां पर आज इसको कंसीडर नहीं किया, यहां पर डिक्लेयर नहीं किया तो उसके माने हैं कि जो फैसला रेलवे के मुलाजिमान ने लिया है, पी० एण्ड टी० ने लिया है उनको मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि आन्दोलन करें और आपको मजबूर करें और आपके हाथ से बोनस के अधिकार को छीन लें। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो तमाम एम्पलायज हैं, रेलवे के, पी० एण्ड टी० के और गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स उनकी इस मांग को आपको मान लेना चाहिए और आज ही इस हाउस में डिक्लेरेशन देना चाहिए। आपने जो उम्मीद कायम की है, पब्लिक-सेक्टर को यह मिल रहा है तो नेचुरली गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज में भी यह चीज़ पैदा

होती है। आज उनको भी इसकी मांग करने का अधिकार है। वे क्यों इससे वंचित रहेंगे, इसका जवाब आपको देना पड़ेगा। जब आपने नुकसान का सवाल नहीं रखा, आप ने कहा नुकसान हो तब भी बोनस मिलेगा तो फिर गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिमीन ने क्या कुसूर किया है? वे भी वेंज अनर हैं। फिर उनके अधिकार को क्यों नहीं माना जायेगा, यह जवाब आपको यहां पर देना पड़ेगा। यदि आप जवाब नहीं देंगे तो फिर आप तयार रहिए, फिर आपको आर्डिनेन्स बगैर हा निकालना पड़ेगा। फिर आप कुछ मत कहिएगा। जरा भी जब आन्दोलन होता है तो आप डंडा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं मुलाजिमीन के खिलाफ। रेलवे में अगर उन्होंने किया तो आपने ट्रान्सफर किए, सस्पेंड किया और ब्रक इन सर्विस किया। ऐसी हालत में मैं कहूंगा कि आप इसको मंजूर करें, आज इस को डिक्लेयर करें।

इसके साथ साथ एक सवाल और है। बीस आदमी से ज्यादा जहां होंगे वहां पर बोनस मिलेगा। आज मार्बनाइजेशन का युग है, आप नयी नयी मशीनरी इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं। मनपावर कम हो रहा है और मशीन की ताकत बढ़ रही है। आपने ऐसा मार्बनाइज किया है कि बीस आदमी क्या, बीस से कम भी आदमी रहें तो वे भी पूरा प्रोडक्शन करके देंगे लेकिन वे अपने अधिकार से वंचित रहेंगे क्योंकि आपने बीस आदमी की लिमिट रख दी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बीस आदमियों को बढ़ाकर यह रखें कि जहां पर दस आदमी काम करने उनको भी बोनस मिलने का अधिकार होगा।

एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा ।
कजुअल लेबर को टेम्पोरेरी बनाकर रखा जाता है—यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । इसी तरह से कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर का सवाल है । उनको भी यह नहीं मिलेगा । आपके बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जैसे हल्दिया प्रोजेक्ट, रेलवे में एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का बहुत बड़ा काम है, और भी इसी तरह के बहुत प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जहां पर कान्ट्रैक्टर के हाथ में काम दिया जाता है । तो उन मजदूरों को क्या मिलेगा इस पर भी आपको डिक्लैरेशन देना पड़ेगा ।

जहां तक प्राविडेंट फंड का सवाल है, जब तक आप उसको ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं उस वक्त तक बोनस को प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा कराना, यह बात आपको शोभा नहीं देती है । इसलिए मेहरबानी करके प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा कराने की बात आप न रखें, वह बोनस सीधे मजदूर को मिलना चाहिए । इसी तरह से ट्रान्सपोर्ट के जो वर्क्स हैं उनको भी इन्क्लूड होना चाहिए । रेलवे में, डिफेंस में, पी० एंड टी० में उनको यह अधिकार कायम हो गया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खेतिहर मजदूर ?

श्री. मोहम्मद इस्माइल : अभी तो मैं इस आर्डिनेन्स पर बोल रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)——

तो कैंजुअल वर्क्स, कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर के बारे में खास तौर से आप को यह डिक्लैरेशन देना होगा कि उनका क्या भविष्य होगा ? उनको बोनस मिलेगा या नहीं ? इन तमाम बातों का 'उत्तर मंत्री महोदय को यहां पर देना होगा ।

श्री. रमसिंह भाई बर्मा (इंदौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अव्वादेश के आधार पर जो बिल यहां पर लाया गया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और आपसे भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जल्दी घंटी बजाने का कष्ट नहीं करेंगे । मैं मजदूरों का कार्यकर्ता हूँ और मैं यहां पर कुछ ऐसी बातें बतला रहा हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to. There is a time-limit.

श्री. राजबहादुर : आप भागर में सागर भर दीजिए ।

श्री. रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : मैंने बी दिन भी देखे हैं जब बोनस को कारखानेदार अपनी दया, कृपा, बखशीश के तौर पर दीवाली दणहरे के त्योहारों पर देते और मजदूर सिर झुका कर उसे ग्रहण करते थे । बोनस आज का नहीं है, प्रथम महायुद्ध के समय से इसकी शुरुआत हुई । इस प्रथा को मिटाने और उसे मुनाफे का हिस्सा मानने के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने बहुत प्रयत्न किए और ऐसे ऐसे मामले आये कि इस बोनस का जजमेंट देने में कभी गांधी जी, कभी मदन मोहन मालवीय जी जैसे बड़े बड़े धुरंधर देश के नेता इस मामले में पड़े । उसके बाद जब कभी कारखाने ज्यादा मुनाफा करते तो उनमें से थोड़ा बहुत बोनस दे देते लेकिन 1922-23 बाद यह प्रथा भी बन्द हो गई । द्वितीय महायुद्ध के समय जब कारखाने अपना-पनाप मुनाफा करने लगे उस वक्त यह

सवाल पैदा हुआ कि मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिए। उस वक़्त अंग्रेजों का राज्य था, राजे महाराजे लंदे हुए थे मजदूरों के लिए इन्साफ़ की कोई ग़ुज़ाश्श नहीं थी और हड़तालें बग़ैरह होती रहती थीं तो उस वक़्त समझौते से एक प्राफिट शेयरिंग जैसी चीज़ उद्योग में शरीक हुई और वह भी इस तरह कि अमुक प्राफिट होने तक बोनस एक पाई न मिले और उसके बाद ही बोनस दिया जाए। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि 1949 के बोनस के संबंध में बाम्बे में दो महीने तक स्ट्राइक भी चली, जिसमें श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण भी गिरे। आखिर में मजदूर बापिन काम पर गए ऐसा मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय दिया कि अमुक प्राफिट से अधिक जो प्राफिट होता है तो ही मजदूरों को बोनस मिल सकता है और लास मेकिंग मिल्स एवं कम प्रोफिट में तो मिल ही नहीं सकता है। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि मजदूरों के संगठन के कारण मजदूरों की आवाज के कारण गवर्नमेन्ट ने एक सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया और यह लास में कम से कम बोनस देने का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया — एक बोनस कमीशन बिठाया — कि लास देने वाली मिल्स में भी 4 परसेंट बोनस दिया जाये। (व्यवधान) आप जरा सुनिये। यह सिद्धान्त मान लिया लेकिन यह चीज़ मिममैनेजमेन्ट के कारण और घोटाला भरी बैलेन्सशीट के कारण मजदूरों को उससे भी इन्साफ़ नहीं मिल सका।

मजदूरों ने फिर आवाज उठाई और मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि 1970 के, बोनस के संबंध में बाम्बे के मजदूरों ने दूसरी जगह के मजदूरों ने यह आवाज लगाई कि लास मेकिंग मिल्स को चार परसेंट नहीं 8.33 परसेंट बोनस देना चाहिए। इसके संबंध में बाम्बे में हड़ताल हुई, दूसरी जगहों पर भी हड़तालों का सिलसिला चला और हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने बीच में पड़कर श्रम प्रतिनिधियों से चर्चा करके यह ठहराया कि 1970 के बोनस के बारे में कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है जब 1970 का बोनस 1971 में बाटा जा रहा था तो हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों को सलाह दी कि जो मिल लास करती है उन्हें 4 परसेंट के बदले 5 परसेंट बोनस दिया जाये। जिन कारखानों ने 1 परसेंट प्राफिट किया हो उन्हें 6 परसेंट बोनस दिया जाये। और जिन्होंने 2 परसेंट प्राफिट किया हो उन्हें 8.33 परसेंट बोनस दिया जाये। यह फार्मूला निकाला गया और मैं मानता हूँ कि वह तरीका इतना अच्छा निकाला कि देश के अन्दर शांति हुई। किन्तु मजदूरों को सभी जगह और सभी को इसके अनुसार नहीं दिया गया, जहाँ मजदूरों के अच्छे संगठन थे, जहाँ वे संगठित थे, वहीं एम्प्लायस ने दिया। उस वक़्त यह विचार था कि बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी का जो निर्णय होगा और जब निर्णय होगा उस के पेट एंडवान्स बोनस दिया जा रहा है। मैं इस चीज़ का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ और यह

[श्री राम सिंह भार्गव वर्मा]:

बहुत अच्छी चीज थी। लेकिन बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी की स्थापना बाद में हुई। हमारे श्रम मंत्री श्री खाडिलकर का जो फार्मूला था उस के अनुसार 1970 का बोनस बांट दिया गया। वह ऐडवान्स के तौर पर बांटा गया यह सोच कर के रिब्यूइंग कमेटी का निर्णय हो जाने के बाद इस को उम में ऐडजस्ट कर लिया जायेगा। जो अतिरिक्त निकलेगा या न निकलेगा, वह बाद में देखा जायेगा। इस के बाद बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी की स्थापना हुई। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले ही उन का जो निर्णय आया वह एक राय से नहीं था। मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि अलग थे, गवर्नमेंट और एम्प्लायर्स के प्रतिनिधि अलग थे। इस लिए हम किसी भी हालत में यह नहीं कह सकते कि 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस का जो निर्णय है वह बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी के निर्णय के आधार पर किया गया है।

हम गवर्नमेंट को मुबारकवाद देते हैं, श्रम विभाग को मुबारकवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत जबरदस्त समाजवादी कदम उठाया और मजदूरों के पक्ष को मान्यता देते हुए जो मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने जो सिफारिश 8.33 प्रतिशत की की थी उस को गवर्नमेंट ने मान्य रक्खा। यह एक बड़ी भारी चीज है। इसके लिए मैं मजदूरों के एक प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर गवर्नमेंट का हृदय से आभार मानता हूँ और श्रम मंत्री को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं लेकिन नहीं मासूम क्यों आप की एक श्रावत हो गई है। जो नया कपड़ा होता है और कहीं फट गया हो तो उस में सड़े हुए कपड़े का ढोंगला लगाते हैं, जिस से कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता।

आप ने श्रम प्रतिनिधियों को ले कर उन की राय से 1970 के बोनस का जो निर्णय किया। लेकिन मैं यहां पर एक सिद्धान्त संबंधी सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। आप का जो फार्मूला था 1970 के बोनस के संबंध में वह इस लिए निकला था कि बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी का जो सुझाव होगा उस के बदले में ऐडवान्स दिया जा रहा है। आप ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि वह बोनस रिब्यूइंग कमेटी के आधार पर नहीं लिया है, सरकार के आधार पर लिया है। सरकार की राय है कि 8.33 मिलना चाहिए लेकिन इस आधार पर आप अपनी इस बात से मुकर गये। आप ने इस को 1971 से लागू किया जब कि आप ने निर्णय के अनुसार उस को 1970 से लागू होना चाहिए था? जैसा आप का फार्मूला था, आप ने ऐडवान्स बोनस दिया था। यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात थी? किन्तु अब इसको लेकर जगह जगह झगड़ें और अविश्वास की परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है और लोग सोचने लगे हैं कि जब 1970 का बोनस ऐडवान्स मिला है तो इसको 1970 से लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप का कार्रवाई है 1970 का उस के अनुसार कूल थोड़े कारखानों से मिला है। जहाँ ज्यादा संख्या में श्रमिक काम करते हैं। और ट्रेड यूनियनों से सम्बन्धित हैं वहीं मिला है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस मामले को ले कर भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप किन्हीं मजदूरों को न लीजिये और किन्हीं को छोड़ दीजिए यह अन्याय है। सब लोगों को बोनस न मिले तो मेरी समझ में यह ठीक नहीं है। यह वर्तमान समाज में कैसे फिट हो सकता है? इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है, और संशोधन भी है, कि आप बोनस ऐक्ट में जो संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं उन में उस को 1970 से वागू कीजिए क्योंकि एडवॉन्स आप ने इस के बदले में दिया है, और उस को सब पर लागू करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक ही जगह पर, एक ही नगर के अन्दर अगर एक ही तरह का काम होता है। अलग अलग कारखानों में तो अमुख कारखानों में श्रमिकों को बोनस मिले और वही काम करने वाले दूसरे पास के कारखाने के श्रमिकों को न मिले तो इस को भी अन्याय कहा जा सकता है। आप बम्बई को लीजिये, अहमदाबाद को ले लीजिये, इन्दौर ले लीजिये। सभी जगहों पर टक्स्टाइल मिलें हैं। इन्दौर में 3 प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं और तीन को आप ने टेक ओवर किया है। वह गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है और वहीं उन को चलाती है। अगर आप इन तीन मिलों के श्रमिकों पर इस कानून को

लागू न करें तो आखिर बोनस का मतलब क्या हुआ? आप किस आधार पर बोनस देते हैं? जो बेतन मिलता है, महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है, वे पुराने होने से उसको ले कर बोनस दिया जाता है। जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को बोनस दिया जा रहा है तब सरकारी अधिकार में चल रहे कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को क्यों न दिया जाय? क्या वे मजदूर नहीं हैं? यह हमारे समझने की बात है?

इसी प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट ने जो कारखाने टेक ओवर किये हैं, भले ही उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चलाती हो या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चलाती हो या वह कारपोरेशन के मातहत चलते हो सबको बोनस मिलना चाहिए। एक वॉलेंस शीट मेरे पास है। उसमें उन्होंने बोनस का प्राविजन किया है 10 लाख रुपयों का, लेकिन उस को 6 वर्ष से वांटा नहीं गया है। वॉलेंस शीट में हाँते हुए भी उस को वांटा क्यों नहीं गया, यह समझने की बात है। इस के साथ साथ जो शहर के कारखाने हैं उन में काम करने वाले जो श्रमिक हैं। उन का साल आप कब से मानेंगे? जितने भी मौसमी कारखाने हैं उनका प्रकटूर के महीने से शुरू करते हैं। आप जो संशोधन करन जा रहे हैं उसे के अनुसार प्रकटूर, 1971 से वष शुरू होता है और तभी से वे साल शुरू होंगे। और मई महीने तक वह कारखाना चलेगा। उस के बाद बोनस की बात आयी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आखिर उन को बोनस देन का आधार क्या

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

होगा? इसी तरह से 'जिनिंग फंड्रीज' हैं वह भी इस से बंधी हुई है। आप के संशोधन के मुताबिक यह अछूती रह जाती है।

इस के साथ साथ में आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप 8.33 प्रतिशत का संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं। यह प्राफिट शेअरिंग नहीं है। यह मजदूरों का वनन का हिस्सा हो गया है, उनकी मजदूरी है जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने गरहाजिरी के प्रमाण और अनुशासन बढ़ाने के हिसाब से दिया गया है। इस के उपर आप को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। आप को आंख बन्द कर के 8.33 प्रतिशत वेतन में मिला कर लागू कर देना चाहिये। ऐसा कर देने से मजदूरों में एक भावना पैदा होगी कि अगर आपको वेतन और डिअरनेस अलाउंस 8.33 प्रतिशत ज्यादा मिलता है तो उन को भी ठीक से काम करना चाहिये। अधिकांश मजदूर इसी बात को ले कर काम करते हैं कि व जितना ज्यादा काम करेंगे उन को उतना ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा उन को बोनस के हिसाब से उस का प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ाना चाहिये। इस तरह होने पर जो लोग बार बार गैर हाजिर रहते हैं वह भी सोचेंगे अगर उन को ज्यादा रकम लेनी है तो उन को महीने में ज्यादा दिन काम करना चाहिये।

मैं जो भी निवेदन कर रहा हूँ अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कर रहा हूँ। जो कैलकुलेशन का तरीका है, जो बोनस के कैलकुलेशन का तरीका है उस को सब लोग नहीं जानते हैं। सभी जगह के मजदूर इतने

होसियार नहीं हैं कि अच्छी तरीके से कैलकुलेशन कर सकें। इस को करने में पसीने आ जाते हैं। जब पसीना आता है तो मजदूर काम करना बन्द कर देता है; श्रम विभाग इतना जबर्दस्त है कि कम से कम उसे भी आप कैलकुलेशन करना सिखाएं और वॉलेंस शीट हाथ में ले और हाथ में लेने के बाद वह गिन कर बता दे कि इतना परसेंट इनका बोनस होता है। एक वॉलेंस शीट मेरे हाथ में है इस कारखाने ने जो प्राफिट किया है उसमें से एक साल में उस में से 26 लाख 74 हजार रुपये प्रेबएपी के निकाल दिये हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किस मिल का है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : आपके क्षेत्र के पास की ही भारत कामर्स नागदा का है। 26 लाख 74 हजार रुपये उन्होंने वॉलेंस शीट में से प्राफिट में से कम कर दिए। बाक बचे हुए में से आप बोनस बांटेंगे तो यह गलत तरीका होगा।

मजदूरों को जितनी घुच्छटी दी वह रकम कम करेंगे यह तो समझ में आ सकता है किन्तु न देने पर भी खर्च में डाल बोनस बचाना और फिर सरकार के टैक्सों की चोरी, भी फिर उस रकम को रिजर्व बनाने के लिये अलग रख, फिर बोनस शेयर्स देना शुरू करें और उससे अपना कैपिटल बढ़ा लेंगे तो इस तरह से तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। 1970 के वर्ष में ऐसा ही इन्होंने किया और 1971 में इसी भी तरह से निकल गया। ऐसे वॉलेंस शीट मेरे पास बहुत हैं। बहुत

झायेगा तब बताउंगा। ऐसा भी देखने में आता है कि तीस लाख का कैपिटल 30 तारीख को या 31 तारीख को होता है लेकिन उसके एक दिन बाद ही यानी पहली तारीख को वह चार करोड़ कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं ये सदन में घानी चाहिये। बोनस का कैलकुलेशन प्राप श्रम विभाग द्वारा कर करा देख लें कि कितना पेचीदा यह काम है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): At the outset I should congratulate the workers' representatives Messrs. Satish Loomba, Ramanujam, Mahesh Desai and also Mr. Billimoria....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Not the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The moment he sits there, he thinks he is the Government. Do not change your seat. Even Mr. Billimoria who was not exactly representing the employees or industries but was representing the public sector undertakings has submitted a report along with the others and therefore my hearty congratulations. But it is really a sad commentary on the promises made by the various Ministers. When we read the report we feel that the main point about coverage had not been accepted by the Government. Now that bonus has been increased from 4 to 8.33 per cent, for which the Government deserve our congratulations and thanks, the price rise is attributed to the rise in bonus. This was actually the policy pursued by Mr. Morarji Desai; when he was the Finance Minister he was of the opinion that if there was any wage increase in the form of dearness allowance or bonus, the net result would be more inflation in the country because the workers did not know how to preserve that money and went on in an erratic manner and purchased all sorts of things and that was one

of the causes of inflation. We have several times exploded this wrong philosophy and the wrong economics of the Government.

I thought with the elimination of Shri Morarji Desai that policy had also gone. But now I feel the same policy is being pursued by the Government and the present Finance Minister is simply like the old wine in a new bottle. It has been said: Why have sugar prices risen? Because the workers had got bonus, and the employers wanted a rise in price. Why has coal price increased? Because bonus has been paid and the wage board award had been implemented in the coal mines.

They always pitch the consumers against the workers. I charge this government of starting a war against the workers through the consumers.

15 hrs.

It is known to the entire country, especially to the Members of Parliament, that there is black money to the tune of Rs. 7,000 crores circulating in the country. The suggestion of the Wanchoo Committee for demonetisation of hundred-rupee notes for unearthing black money was not accepted by the government. So, I say that the price rise is not in any way connected with the wage rise. Let the hon. Labour Minister make a survey of the whole matter and say with a clean heart whether the wage rise results in price increase. In fact, so far as the wages are concerned, there is complete erosion. Even if we take 1947 or 1949 as the base, the wages of the workers have not been protected. So, the AITUC and other trade unions demanded that the quantum of bonus should be raised from 4 to 8-1/3 per cent. There was a strike among the Kanpur textile workers, the entire market was paralysed and now it has been agreed to.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee.)

Now the question is whether it should be extended to other workers. The AITUC has said that every wage-earner should be given a bonus. What is the reason? With the rising prices and the utter failure of the government to hold the price line for the last 25 years after freedom, the wage earner who gets salary on the first as clerk or on the 10th as industrial worker, does not save anything out of his earnings. In fact, it is only with great difficulty that he is able to save his family from starvation. The majority of workers in this country are below the subsistence level or starvation level, or just above the starvation level. If they want to purchase garments, shoes or anything essential for domestic consumption, they could do it only when they get the bonus. So, the slogan has been "12 months of honest work and 13 months salary". They will work for 12 months and increase productivity but they should be paid salary for 13 months.

28 lakhs of Central Government employees have been ignored here. Shri Khadilkar, for whom I have the greatest regard, perhaps out of ignorance, misguided the Bonus Review Committee. I am reading from the report submitted by Shri R. P. Billimoria, Shri Mahesh Desai, Shri Jatin Loomba and Shri G. Ramanujam. Para 3.15 says:

"On the issue of coverage all workers' organisations are unanimous that the Act should be extended to cover all wage and salary earners in all areas of employment.

At present some areas of employment are excluded from the purview of the Act itself, while some others have been excluded by the provisions of the Act or by Court pronouncements.

Although the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 excludes workers in certain public sector establishments, they have been receiving bonus as *ex gratia* payments as if the Act

applied to them. Therefore, there is no valid reason why workers in such establishments should not be included in the Act itself. Hence, we recommend for their inclusion."

Coming to the Central Government employees, it is stated on page 24:

"...the Union Labour Minister is reported to have made a statement in Parliament that this issue is being taken care of by the Third Pay Commission, which is now in session."

The hon. Minister knows that the terms of reference of the Pay Commission do not include the issue of payment of bonus. This is far from truth. That is why I would say, out of ignorance, he has misled us. The two bodies, the Bonus Review Committee and the Third Pay Commission cannot be seized of the same issue. This is how they were misled.

I challenge I am prepared to resign my seat if it is proved that "bonus" is one of the items before the Pay Commission. It is not. I have given evidence before the Pay Commission, not once but twice and thrice. I even dream of the Pay Commission. I had myself been a Central Government employee. I represent the All-India Federation of the Railway employees and the Central Government employees. The bonus issue has nothing to do with the Pay Commission. 28 lakh Central Government employees, Railway employees, Defence employees, P & T employees, Civil Aviation employees and others cannot be deprived of the bonus. This is a glaring discrimination. It is wrong to say that this is before the Pay Commission when it is not before the Pay Commission. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, to realise his ignorance and say in this House that this has nothing to do with the Pay Commission and that the Government will take a decision in a day or two or even after some days.

I am happy to see the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma saying that the coverage should be extended to the Central Government employees and employees of the departmentally-run undertakings. Railway is an industry; Defence is an industry; Civil Aviation is an industry; C.P.W.D. is an industry; P & T is an industry and so on and so forth. I go a step further. My amendment is:

"Page 2,—

after line 8, insert

'Explanation.—Every employee means the employee of Central and State Governments including Defence, Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Civil Aviation and Corporations, Municipalities, Local Bodies, Banks Insurance, Public Undertakings including all financial establishments, A.I.R. (including staff artists on contract), Hospitals, Educational Institutions including Universities, Colleges and Schools and all Establishments irrespective of the number of employees.'

"When I say this, I am aware of the colossal amount needed for that. It is not that I am doing for election purposes. Elections are not approaching soon....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should you have a guilty conscience?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have no guilty conscience. I am only saying, anybody who is a wage earner today, with the rise in prices, is unable to purchase anything except his ration or food articles with the present salary.

I may tell you, one of the middle-class employees in Calcutta was saying, "From 1st to 5th, I am a capitalist; from 5th to 10th, I am a socialist; from 10th to 15th, I am a communist and from 20th, I am a terrorist because I want to do everything as I have no money." This is the mental condition of the employees today.

How can you ignore 28 lakh Central Government employees and other employees working in Corporations and departmentally-run undertakings? The question is: How have these employees been excluded from the payment of bonus?

Then, another thing is that anything above 8.33 per cent bonus will go to the Provident Fund. Has he got anything to save? He has no capacity to save. Can he save anything? No. There was recently a survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute in respect of about 480 families in Bombay to find out the extent of indebtedness. In respect of employees drawing Rs. 150—250, they found that there was indebtedness to the tune of Rs. 2,000 each cooperative loan, provident fund loan, cycle advance loan, festival advance loan, every type of loan. In respect of employees drawing Rs. 250—350, they were indebted to the tune of Rs. 1200 each. The indebtedness has increased so much.

Now, he says that anything above 8.33 per cent bonus will go to the Provident Fund. Who do not want to save for their wives and their children? They want to save. But they have no capacity to save. They want to save for their wives and their children. But they are unable to save. One of the workers in Kanpur said—I repeat it in Hindi:

"अगर भगवान भी हमारे घर घाये, तो रोटी और कपड़े की ज़रूरत में घाये, हमारी बह बेटियों की लाज बन कर घाये, वरना वह मन्दिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा और गिरजे में रहे।"

This is exactly the condition, and if this is the condition of the workers, how can they save? That is why, my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, has tabled the amendment:

"Pages 2 and 3,—

omit lines 32 to 48 and 1 to 3 respectively."

Regarding depositing in the Provident Fund, it should be voluntary; if

(Shri S. M. Banerjee.)

I can possibly contribute, I will contribute. Why should you force me to deposit in the Provident Fund which is not possible? This is not possible unless the workers, whether they belong to middle class or any class, are assured a need-based minimum wage. I can assure you with all the honesty at my command that it is not possible. It is not that the workers are provoked not to deposit in the Provident Fund. We want the workers to save, but with the meagre income that they get, they are unable to save. That is why I request Mr. Khadilkar, first of all, to make a statement in this House. The question of bonus to Central Government employees has not been referred to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission is likely to submit its report; in the month of December they have to submit their report. I want to ask him whether he is prepared to accept any amendment. My amendment is there. Or let them accept Mr. A. P. Sharma's amendment. Or, let them bring another amendment. But let them not escape the issue or shelve the issue by saying that the Pay Commission will submit its report and then they would consider what would happen. Whatever good name he has earned by raising the percentage from 4 to 8.33, he will lose; people will forget it, and all the employees, Central Government employees, State Government employees, municipal employees, all those who have been deprived of this bonus will not leave the matter at this and will agitate. In Jullundur, the Working Journalists are on strike. In Haryana, the teachers have gone on strike. The matter is agitating the mind of every one. Naturally, Sir, all the wage-earners should be given the bonus. The Act should be amended accordingly.

I want an assurance in this House by Mr. Khadilkar that the question of depositing in the Provident Fund would be taken out of this. Let it not be compulsory; let it be on a

voluntary basis. If I have something to save, then I will save. There should be no compulsion.

Another thing is this: He is thinking in terms of seven days' work. For whom should you work? More production for the country or more profits for the employers? They have all earned more profits when the wages were eroded completely. I would request Mr. Khadilkar to come out fully and support one of our amendments—anybody's amendment—in this behalf.

The Railway employees have already taken a decision to strike....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want Mr. A. P. Sharma to vote for the amendment if at all His Federation has taken a decision to strike. The Defence employees, the P & T employees, all those Central Government employees, all those wage-earners, are marching ahead with the slogan for bonus.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): In this country, every payment, whether it is bonus or any kind of payment, made to workers in some form or the other, has got a history behind it. Payment of bonus also has a history in this country. Formerly, as explained by the previous speaker, Mr. Verma, bonus used to be paid at the sweet will of the employers as and when they liked. Sometimes, they used to pay at the time of festivals, sometimes they used to pay *ex-gratia* and all these payments were dependent on the sweet will of the employers.

This Bonus Act of 1965 has also a history behind it. The Bonus Commission was appointed on account of certain judgments given by the High Court in Ahmedabad and as a result of that decision of the High Court, the Bonus Commission was appointed. It was an irony of fate that the first

Bonus Act, 1965 excluded a large number of workers. When I say 'workers', I mean the industrial workers in this country, both in the public sector as also the workers employed by the Government departments. The workers' organisations started a movement, an agitation against this Act, and as a result of that, the Government conceded in principle to pay bonus to certain sections of workers employed in public sector undertakings. Although they were not covered by the Bonus Act of 1965, they were paid *ex-gratia*.

Then came the question of raising the minimum of 4 per cent to 8-1/3 per cent and I was happy that under the stewardship of our present Labour Minister, Mr. Khadiolkar, this issue was settled, and although the Bonus Review Committee did not submit a unanimous report on this question, the Government was good enough to take the recommendation of the workers' representatives into account and came out with an ordinance as a result of which 4 per cent minimum bonus has been raised to 8 1/3 per cent.

But, as I said, every payment in this country has got a history. It appears that this payment of minimum bonus of 8-1/3 per cent to the rest of the workers in this country who are employed by the Government themselves is going to have a history too. It is surprising that the Government which is the biggest employer in this country, want all kinds of employers whether it is in the private or the public sector to do certain things but when it comes to themselves, they start pleading so many things and they start finding out arguments as to how not to do a particular thing. In this particular case, there is no justification as to why the Railway workers in this country—Railways being one of the biggest industries of the Government of India—should be excluded from the purview of this payment of 8-1/3 per cent minimum bonus. Then, the P. & T

workers, Defence establishment workers and workers employed in Government Presses, Civil aviation workers—why should they be excluded from the payment of 8-1/3 per cent minimum bonus? The argument is that the Government will have to incur a very heavy expenditure and the economy of the country is such at present that they are not in a position to meet that heavy expenditure. May I ask very humbly whether the Government did take this question of national economy into account when this 4 per cent minimum bonus was raised to 8-1/3 per cent in the case of other public sector undertakings? Why did they not take this question into account at that time? But I know at the time of payment of 8-1/3 per cent bonus to the Railway workers, to the P & T workers, to the Defence establishment workers and other industrial workers of the Government Departments, all these arguments are advanced. But, perhaps, the Government, as every employer yields inch by inch and yields to the organised force of the workers, is waiting for that time and they may be yielding at that time. But, I want to sound a note of warning at this stage to the Labour Minister that this matter is not going to rest here. We may pass something here in Parliament which workers may not like, which may not be to the liking of the workers outside the Parliament. But I would like to say that a great agitation is being built up in future, which, if it comes up, I am quite sure, Government will not be able to resist. There is no logic, I should say. We can resist anything in this country if there is logic behind what we do, but here, in this case, I should say, there is no logic behind it. The argument of the Government is that they are not able to make payment of 8-1/3 per cent bonus to public sector industrial employees. No heed has been paid by the Government to the legitimate demand of the organised labour in this country.

But, at the same time, efforts have been made to create confusion in the

(Shri A. P. Sharma.) country. The Joint Consultative Machinery is the highest forum of the Central Government employees. This point came up there and we were told that the Bonus Review Committee which had been set up will go into all those things and that they will go into the question of coverage of industrial employees of the Central Government. When we pursued the matter further we were told that Government will decide. But here in this honourable House the hon. Labour Minister said, which my friend also pointed out, that it is the Pay Commission which is taking care of this question. This is most unfortunate.

On the one side, you do not meet the legitimate demand of the workers. You have no logic to deny that demand. You create confusion by wrong arguments. Unfortunately such arguments sometimes are supported by some of our friends also.

Bonus is something which has long been paid to the industrial employees of the country. Employees in the private sector or public sector governed by the Industrial Disputes Act should be paid bonus. We want such employees to receive the bonus; they should be entitled to receive the bonus, and not anybody and everybody. Various questions have been asked. What will happen to State Government employees? What will happen to Municipal employees? What will happen to Central Secretariat employees? What will happen to 55 crores of people of this country? All these questions cannot be solved by denying this 8-1/3 per cent bonus to industrial employees of the Government of India. If you think this is going to solve the problem, I will declare here in this House that we are prepared to sacrifice whatever you are going to give. But that is not the point at issue. What you are attempting is only to sidetrack the issue. That is all. There is no comparison between the industrial employee and civil servant.

The civil servant is governed by certain conditions of service. He has some pay scales etc. It is wrong to compare industrial worker with the civil servant. On behalf of the INTUC and the National Federation of Railwaymen we have been telling the Government that it is wrong on the part of the Government to equate the industrial workers of the Government with civil servants.

In this, Government has an additional advantage. Government being an employer, when they fail with all arguments, they use the power as Government. This is what happens. This is a wrong thing for Government to do.

I will say with all the emphasis at my command that as one of the Members of the Government party I have been pained to move this amendment because I find that in spite of so much of pleadings and appeals with the Government, nothing has been done so far.

My request to the hon. Minister is only this that he may take note of the serious situation that is being created in the country on account of this issue and I request him to see that this country is not allowed to plunge into a struggle which would be unprecedented.

My hon. friends in the Opposition sometimes say 'You are a Member of the Government party; what will happen if your party decides to do it?' If the party decides something, as a member of the party, we are bound to obey it. But here it is not a question of the party. It is a question of a certain issue, and I would request the party and the Government to consider this issue on merits. I do not like to say much on this question, but I hope that Government will rise to the occasion and will not wait any longer. For, in this particular case, it will not be a question of one party or the other. The members of the ruling party are equally, and in fact

more exercised and concerned about this question of minimum bonus. For my hon. friends in the Opposition, it may be a political question, but for us it is not a political question. They may be interested in discrediting the Government on certain issues, but here we are to strengthen the hands of Government and not at the cost of the interests of the people but by serving the interests of the people.

Therefore, I would request the Labour Minister that he should accept the suggestion made by me here and also outside. In fact, what he has said in his speech gives me some hope. He has said towards the last paragraph of his opening speech that—

“As I have said earlier, the present Bill only seeks to replace the Ordinance already promulgated. I may also add that the provisions made in the Bill relate only to the payment of bonus for one year, namely the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971. The provisions in the Bill are, therefore, transitional and temporary in nature.”

This sentence gives me some hope. He has further said:

“I am fully aware that there are some other issues agitating the minds of the hon. Members. Some of them have actually been raised in the House through questions and supplementaries on a number of occasions. As I have already explained in my reply, Government may have to come up with more comprehensive proposals for amendment when the final report of the Bonus Review Committee is reviewed and examined.”

This has roused some hope. With this hope, I would once again urge that Government should be careful to see that when they pass the Bonus Act, they include the railway employees, the defence employees and the P & T employees, and as a matter of fact, all those employees of the

Government of India who are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee wanted my support to his amendment....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to support his amendment.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: That is very good. My amendment is quite clear. I do not want to cloud the issue by adding so many things. The issue is limited. The issue is that the industrial employees of the Government should be paid a minimum of 8-1/3 per cent bonus, because as the biggest employer, Government must be a model employer or an ideal employer. Government will have no right to ask the other employers to do certain things which they themselves will not do as employer. So, I do not want that the issue should be confused. Already, enough confusion has been caused in this country and by these amendments which my hon. friends are moving, college and school employees, municipal employees, panchayat employees and village employees are also sought to be roped in, making it a big issue which might involve some Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores. The issue which I am seeking to raise is very limited, namely that all those Central Government employees who are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act should be covered under the Bonus Act.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to tell my hon. friend that I am prepared to vote for amendment No. 19 standing in the name of my friend Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): First of all, I would like to congratulate the working class of this country, though this is a partial success of their struggle. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill now under consideration of this House is only a partial success of the labour force. According to this Bill,

(Shri Tha Kiruttinam.)

a section, and that too, a large section of the working class is not entitled, to bonus. The Government of India have conveniently excluded a large number of the working class from the benefit of bonus. This is a partial victory for the Government at the Centre of their divide-and-rule policy. By increasing the quantum of bonus to one section, the Minister of Labour has succeeded in dividing the working class into two groups and thereby he has avoided a united struggle for the present.

So while I welcome this Bill on merits, I cannot appreciate the Government's stand on it for obvious reasons. The House is well aware, and hon. members have also expressed it here, that this Bill has many shortcomings. The Government of India cannot claim it as a progressive measure. This Bill has come after a long period, after a continuous struggle and with threat of a total strike. So the Government was forced to surrender to the working class, as Pakistani soldiers were forced to surrender to Indian soldiers in Bangla Desh. This is a clear fight between the working class and the Government of India in which the working class has succeeded ultimately.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In his State, the working class fights the Government.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAM: I said that the Government of India have surrendered to the working class.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Tamil Nadu is no exception.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAM: I have already mentioned that it is a partial success. I would still remind Government that the fight is to continue.

My point is that employees in public undertakings, railways, posts and telegraphs department, defence

establishments, Central and State Government employees, employees of municipalities, hospitals and corporations should be included in this and they should be allowed the benefit of bonus. The biggest employer in the country, the Central Government, has escaped from the purview of the Bill. While Government are forcing the other employers to give bonus, Government themselves should set an example to others. Take, for example, the railways. This has been declared as an industry. But the pity is that it has not been covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and the Bonus Act. Why? Is it not an industry, is it not earning profit? Are the railway employees being paid more than their living wage? Not at all. Only because the Railways are under the control of the Government of India, the employees are denied their rights by Government. This is unfair on the part of Government.

I would like to warn Government. This is the crucial time. Do not drag on the issue. If you drag on the problem, you will have to face serious consequences. So I would appeal to Government to accept the amendments moved here to include the employees of public undertakings, Railways, P & T, defence establishments, Central and State government employees, employees of municipalities hospitals, and corporations.

This Bill fails to define the term 'bonus'. After a long interval, this Bill has come. Even now it has not solved the problem. If the Bill had defined 'bonus', it would have served as a guideline for the future as to what is bonus. Is it an *ex-gratia* payment? No. It has become an outdated formula. Is it profit-sharing as formulated by the Profit Sharing Committee appointed in 1948? It is not only profit sharing, but something else. Is it a formula enunciated by the Labour Appellate Tribunal in 1950? This was also not found correct. When the Supreme

Court has required to go into various questions connected with the calculation of bonus, this additional payment was justified on the ground that there was a gap between the wage paid to workers and the living wage. The Labour Appellate Tribunal formula with alterations by the Supreme Court was, however, criticised. The Court itself had suggested that the matter be examined again.

So Government appointed a Bonus Commission in 1961. It took four years to submit its report. In 1965 a Bonus Act was passed in which a minimum bonus of 4 per cent was fixed. This was also disputed on the ground that the minimum bonus should be paid even if there was no profit. Now this view has been accepted according to the present Bill.

It has also been accepted that Bonus is a deferred wage and it is a device to narrow the gap that existed between actual and need-based wages in this country. Bonus is not a favour bestowed upon employees by the employers.

Since Bonus was a deferred wage the payment of Bonus Act should not remain confined to a group of Industries. It must apply to all categories of employees in the Public sector as well as in the Private sector. Bonus is a social justice.

Social Justice in the matter of Bonus should mean extension of the benefits to those who are engaged in sectors other than organised, like agricultural workers, landless labours, small artisans etc. who are living to-day without any security or protection of social or labour law. On grounds of social justice it may well be asked why the minimum bonus should be denied to employees of public authorities such as Government servants, Railway employees, P & T and, others as minimum bonus

is in no way related to profitability or productivity but is merely an indirect wage boost. Railway men are deeply disappointed on the failure of the Union Government to extend the benefit of Bonus Scheme to Railway men. I should say, Sir, that exclusion of Railway men and other Industrial employees under the Government from the purview of the Bonus scheme is highly discriminatory.

Transport undertakings in some states have been nationalised and now they are under state controls. Previously the employees were eligible for Bonus. I do not know whether they are now eligible for Bonus.

Private Banks have been nationalised and employees are under the control of the Government of India. I have got my own doubt whether these employees come under the purview of this Bill. I request the Minister to clear these points. Certain Textile Mills have been taken over by the Government. Previously the workers were entitled for Bonus. I do not know whether the workers working in the taken over Textile Mills come under the purview of this Bill. If not, why such discrimination?

Next I should like to bring out the Production side.

The net production in 1960-61 was 13,294 crores. In 1970-71 it rose to 32,000 crores. There is 60 per cent increase in industrial production in ten years. This is the blood and sweat of the labourers. But what about the working class? You know that value of one rupee has come down to 44 paise. i.e., the value has gone down more than 50 per cent. It is an inference that the real wage of an employee has been reduced to 50 per cent.

At the same time the price line has gone up more than 100 per cent. Then you can calculate the real living wage of an employee.

(Shri Tha Kiruttinam.)

Don't you feel that the Government servants, Railway, P & T and other employees are affected by this price rise.

This Government allows for lapse of Income tax, gift tax and wealth tax. According to our Finance Minister's statement in this House, up to 31st March 1972 about 471 crores of tax is to be collected. According to Wanchoo Committee, there is Rs. 1500 crores of tax evasion in this country. But if this Government extends the Bonus Scheme to Government servants and the employees in the public sectors, the Government of India has to lose only Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores.

Next I would like to point out that I welcome the decision to raise the minimum Bonus from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent. But I would like to stress that the maximum limit should also go. There should be no maximum limit. Lastly Sir, the labour problem is a state subject. So the powers to make the labour laws should be given to the state Governments. Then only you can find out which Government and which party in this country is progressive.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार का यह कदम जो 4 परसेन्ट से बोनस बढ़ाकर 8.33 परसेन्ट किया गया वह पड़ा सराहनीय कदम है और उसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और श्रम मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल जब यह झगड़ा खड़ा हुआ था तो इन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में कहा था और बाहर भी कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी बोनस के मसले का हल निकालेंगे, उसके लिए बोनस कमिटी का जो बचन उन्होंने दिया था वह बचन पूरा किया। बोनस कमिटी के जो टर्म्स से संबंधित सदस्य थे और जो ऐसे लोग जोकि श्रमिकों से हमदर्दी रखते

थे वैसे मन्त्रियों को जो तजवीज हुई, वैसे मन्त्रियों ने बोनस कमिटी में जो कहा उसको उन्होंने मान लिया, इसके लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

दरअसल जैसा कि अभी कहा गया बोनस, एक डेफ़र्ड वेज ही है। एक झटके से पूरे देश के कल कारखानों में काम करन वाले मजदूरों की मजदूरी में साल भर तनख्वाह में करीब सवा चार परसेन्ट वृद्धि हुई तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जब इतना बड़ा कदम आप उठा रहे हैं तो उसमें एक छोटा सा छेद क्यों छोड़ दिया जाये, एक छोटी सी कमजोरी क्यों छोड़ दी जाये जिसकी वजह से एक असंतोष का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। जब हम पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात करते हैं तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में रेलवे और वैसे कपड़ा मिल ही नहीं जो कि सरकार ने ली है बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी कल कारखाने हैं—हिन्दुस्तान स्टील पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, एन सी डी सी पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, डी वी सी पब्लिक सेक्टर में है और इनके अलावा और भी सैकड़ों कल कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं। उन्होंने जो बोनस कमिटी का डिस्मिशन हुआ, जो सरकार का फैसला हुआ उसे शिरोधार्य कर लिया। आपने सारे मजदूरों को बोनस दिया लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर के एक हिस्से को आप बोनस दें और दूसरे हिस्से को न दें तो यह बात कल समझ में आती नहीं है। तो मेरी यह मान्यता है, नए यह दबाव है श्रम मंत्री जी से कि

जो भी वैसे सरकारी कल कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर जो बोनस पाने के हक में वंचित रह गए हैं उन्हें भी वह हक दे और उस समय से दे जिस समय से कि और मजदूरों को मिल रहा है।

अभी एक सावल उठाया गया कि बोनस रेव्यू कमेटी के सामने यह मामला विचाराधीन है या नहीं। बोनस रेव्यू कमेटी में जो टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स हैं में उसे पढ़ देता हूँ :

"Whether establishments (other than factories) employing less than 20 workers, may be covered by the Act, and if so, upto what limit of employment? Should there be a separate formula for payment of bonus in these small establishments?"

इन रेफ्रेन्स में यह है कि कहां कहां बोनस मिलना चाहिए, इस रेफ्रेन्स में ऐसा कहीं जिक्र नहीं है कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान, सरकारी कल कारखाने, जो सरकार के अधीन चलते हैं उन्हें मिले या न मिले। इस में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि यह मामला बोनस कमेटी के विचाराधीन नहीं है। वैसे श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों ने जो रिक्वेन्डेशन दी, उन्होंने जो अपना प्रतिबेदन दिया उसमें उन्होंने उन मजदूरों का भी जिक्र किया जो सरकार के अधीन काम करते हैं।

एक दूसरा विचार यहां यह है कि वे कमिशन इस मामले पर विचार करेगा या वे कमिशन में यह मामला विचाराधीन है या नहीं है तो उसके संबंध में भी मैं वे कमिशन की जो टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स हैं वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"The principle which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees; what changes in the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible; death-cum-retirement benefit of Central Government employees;"

इस के अलावा दूसरे सवालगत हैं, लेकिन हम को यह मालूम हुआ है कि यह वे कमिशन के विचाराधीन है। यह स्पष्ट है कि वे कमिशन बोनस के मामले पर विचार नहीं कर सकता। अगर बोनस का मामला टर्म्स एंड कंडिशनस आफ सर्विस में रहता तो भी यह बात समझ में आती लेकिन उसमें रिटायरमेंट पेनिफिट और इनालुमेंट्स का जिक्र किया गया है, बोनस के मामले का खास कर जिक्र नहीं किया गया, इस लिए कोई वजह नहीं कि वे कमिशन इस मामले को अपने मन से उठावे और कोई फैसला करे। मेरी यह मान्यता है कि वे कमिशन इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकता। चूंकि वे कमिशन के विचाराधीन यह मामला नहीं है, बोनस कमेटी के सदस्यों ने कुछ कहा है सरकार को उन की बातों को मान लेना चाहिए और व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर, जैसे रेलवे, डाक तार विभाग और डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में अबका सरकारी कारखाने जितने हैं जिन पर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट लागू होता है, जिन पर आप का बोनस ऐक्ट लागू हो सकता है, उन पर बोनस ऐक्ट को लागू करना चाहिए और उन की बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरी धारणा है कि इस संबंध में जो भी सुझाव पेश किए गए

[श्री दामोदर पंडे]

हैं उनको श्रम मंत्री जी को मान लेना चाहिए। जो भी असंतोष था उसे समाप्त करने की दिशा में यह एक प्रगतिशील कदम है। एक झटके से आप ने सारे मजदूरों को तरक्की दी, उन के हकों की आप ने हिफाजत की उन्हें पैसा मिला, उन के जीवन यापन के लिए आपने उन को सुख सुविधायें प्रदान की हैं, लेकिन जब सारे मजदूरों को यह मिलेगा तब उन लोगों पर इस को लागू न करना जो आप यहां के सरकारी कल कारखानों में काम करने वाले हैं, कोई न्यायसंगत नहीं जंचता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन कल कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी इसमें शामिल कर लीजिए जो सरकार का काम करते हैं। आज जो असंतोष बढ़ रहा है जैसे रेलवे में स्ट्राइक आदि की बात चल रही है, इसी तरह से दूसरे सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में वातावरण बन रहा है, उस को अगर सरकार ने जल्दी से जल्दी, समाप्त न किया तो हो सकता है कि उन में और भी असंतोष बढ़े और वह एक दूसरा रूप धारण कर ले। आपको उस को हल करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। यह सब बातें बहुत काफी नुकसान कर सकती हैं आने वाले समय में और सही दिशामें चलने वाले कामों को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं। अगर उस को हल करने के लिए पहले से कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो मजदूरों में असंतोष बढ़ सकता है। आप उन को सन्तोष दिलाने के लिए जो उन की वाजिब मांगें हैं उन पर विचारकर तो कोई बजट नहीं है कि वह ठीक रास्तों पर न भायें और निर्णय न करे कि उन

को भ्रम में नहीं पड़ना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोनस रिव्यूइंग कमेटी ने जो रिकमेंडेशन की हैं आप उन को मान लें।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में बोनस को न्यूनतम रकम को 4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 8.33 प्रतिशत करने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि बोनस सभी मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिए, जिन में से 35 लाख लोगों को ही प्राप्त हो रहा है। जिन्हें प्रति दिन वेतन मिलता है उन्हें भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए। वेतन-भोगियों की संख्या 1 करोड़ 70 लाख है। बचे हुए एक करोड़ 35 लाख लोगों को भी बोनस प्राप्त होना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा निवेदन है क्योंकि बोनस बिलम्बित वतन है।

जब तक प्रत्यक्ष वेतन जीवन यापन के स्तर तक नहीं आता तब तक बोनस देरी से प्राप्त तनख्वा है। तनख्वा के नाते बोनस भुगतान को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये।

आज कानून के मुताबिक जिन संस्थानों में 20 से कम कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं मिलता। यह गलत छयाल है। जहां पर एक भी कर्मचारी भी काम करता है वहां पर उस को बोनस मिलना चाहिये।

नये उद्योगों को छूट दी गई है कि वे पांच वर्ष तक बोनस न दें। यह छूट भी गलत है। पहले वर्ष से ही बोनस देना प्रारम्भ होना चाहिये। बोनस की अधिकतम

मर्यादा 20 प्रतिशत रखी गई है। यह भी ठीक नहीं है। मजदूरों का बोनस जितना बनता है उतना पूरा दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस दिल में कहा गया है कि पिछले वर्ष की प्रतिशत से जितना अधिक प्रतिशत बोनस इस वर्ष मिलेगा वह प्रतिरिक्त बोनस की रकम मालिक प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा करेंगे। यह भी गलत है। मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। पूरा पूरा पैसा नकद मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि आज की मंहगाई का मुकाबला करने के लिये उन्हें इस पैसे का प्रयोग करना है।

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

अन्त में मैं एक निवेदन मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ। आप बोनस पर सीलिंग करने जा रहे हैं। मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। जिन उद्योगों में श्रमिकों को मालिकों द्वारा, अधिक बोनस दिया जाये, उन का राष्ट्रीय सम्मान किया जाना चाहिए। बड़े हुए बोनस की बकाया राशि प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा कराना यथार्थता पर आधारित नहीं है। आज जितनी अधिक मंहगाई हो रही है उसे देखते हुए बोनस की बकाया रकम प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा करने से उनकी वर्तमान समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

इस विधेयक में जो छूटे हुए लोग हैं, जैसे रेल कर्मचारी, डाक तार विभाग, बीड़ी उद्योग के अन्दर काम करने वाले मजदूर इन सब को बोनस 8.33 प्रतिशत जरूर मिलना चाहिये। आज जो भी सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी कारखाने हैं वहाँ पर भी मजदूरों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस

दिया जाना चाहिये। यह खुशी की बात है कि 4 प्रतिशत के बजाय 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस कर दिया गया है। यहाँ के मजदूरों के लिये यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। सब प्रगतिशील विचारधारा के लोग निरन्तर ऐसी मांग करते रहे हैं कि बोनस की दर बढ़ायी जाये तथा श्रमिकों और कर्मचारियों को लाभ में हिस्सा बटाने का अवसर दिया जाये। यह विधेयक समाजवादी समाज स्थापित करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण विन्तु अग्रगण्य कदम है। बल्लन और जीवनस्तर का जब तक सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किया जाता, श्रमिकों की स्थिति में में सुधार नहीं होगा और उन में असन्तोष बना रहेगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Now a competition has started between the Opposition and a few members on the Congress benches who have been working in the labour field or who are leaders of labour, and this political timidity has crept into the hearts of the Congress members who are working in the labour field because their entire political career and political life is dependent upon those labourers. I want to say that, in this country, we are having 56 crores of people, and if all these members are pleading only for one crore of people or even less than that, it is unfortunate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Do not hit at least your comrades below the belt.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Every labourer, on an average, is getting not less than Rs. 300 per month in this country by way of provident fund, gratuity or bonus or anything.

[SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY]

This works out to Rs. 3600 per year and it is 8 times the per capita income of India.... (Interruptions) You can dispute it. But they want more. Moreover, they are demanding bonus even for Railway workers and even for the P & T workers and no one knows the extent to which this list will be expanded. Sometimes, they are threatening the Government also. They are administering a warning also. But I can say that this Congress Government, this Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi will not yield to any threats or warnings. It will care only for a reasonable debate and a reasonable plea. Unfortunately, that is conspicuously absent in this debate.

In this country there are several crores of agricultural labour whose income is not even Rs. 20 per month and these people do not care for them. Moreover, in the villages people are not getting any work for eight months a year. At least now we must have more factories so that we may generate sufficient employment potential and give employment to all these people. One main recommendation of mine would be that whatever bonus is going to be given and whatever gratuity and whatever provident fund will be paid must all be put into a fund and with that fund, new factories must be established and the sons of these very labourers must be employed in those factories as we are doing in our co-operative sugar factories. In our co-operative sugar factories, the poor kisans are purchasing the share amount and thereby helping in the establishment of the sugar factories. One boy is working in the field and the other boy is working in the factory and that is why there is no strike in our co-operative sugar factories. Now, everybody wants to threaten to go on strike unless you pay him bonus. It is a strange logic that I am not able to understand. If you want to prevent stoppage of

work, you have to pay money. I invite all these people who want to stop work, let them stop work, but there are hundreds of people who are ready to take up their place. The other day, there was a strike by the NOG's of Andhra Pradesh. I told the Chief Minister, 'Don't be afraid of their strike. For every one NGO on strike, I will bring 20 people who can draft better than these people.'

Sir, fortunately, the labour in our country is in a privileged position and they want to suck the entire blood of the poor people. I don't know why Mr. Sharma, a Congress Labour leader, a veteran labour leader, he is also administering the same threat to the Government.

Only one more point. Our Ministries are working efficiently when we put non-technical persons in charge of the Ministries. Take for instance the Ministry of Health. If a doctor is placed in the place of Shri Dikshitji, I am sure the Ministry will be doomed. So is the case with the Labour Ministry. Persons who were once labour leaders should not be put in charge of Labour Ministry. They may be put in charge of some other Ministries.

Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When I moved in this House my non-official Bill seeking to amend the 1965 Bonus Act, that Bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority. But, I want to recall that at that time, I had already warned the House that the Labour Minister, with the massive majority behind him, with the brute majority of this House behind him, may reject my amending Bill but by the pressure of the organised working classes in this country, step by step, every article of my non-official Bill will have to be accepted. And, I am very glad that unwillingly, but under the pressure of the organised working classes movement in this country, the minimum Bonus of 4 per cent has been increased to 3.33 per cent. That

is the signal preliminary victory of the working classes in this country and I can assure the Labour Minister that they may reject our amendments, he may reject even the amendments of his Congress colleagues but, on the strength of the working classes outside this House, he will have to accept all the amendments that have been moved both by my colleagues on this side and the colleagues on the Congress Benches. Unfortunately the greatest tragedy of the Labour Ministry is that it takes a certain position but it refuses to follow the logical conclusion of that position. In 1965 when you introduced Section 10 into the Bonus Act which specifically provided that, whether an undertaking be making profit or loss, it must pay a minimum of 4 per cent bonus to the employees, from that very moment, you also accepted the logic of bonus as 'deferred wage.' If it is not a deferred wage but only a profit sharing why should those concerns which do not make profits be compelled to pay 4 per cent?

16 hrs.

The logic is this. In this country large number of industrial workers and agricultural labour live below poverty line. At least minimum wage should be offered to them. If it is not offered, there is this gap between the actual wage and the need-based minimum wage and partially this gap is to be filled up. Therefore it was decided that 4 per cent of minimum bonus should be paid whether it has got loss or profit. Bonus is a deferred wage and if once you accept this principle, you will yourself see that it ceases to be profit sharing, surplus sharing, prosperity sharing or ex-gratia payment. It does not exist in the form of ex-gratia payment; it exists in the form of deferred wage. When levels of minimum wage are reached in those concerns and undertakings in which need-based minimum wage is reached and they

get more profits, in that case bonus may amount to profit-sharing, or prosperity-sharing or sharing of surplus but till that level is reached, it continues to be deferred wage.

The logical corollary of this argument is that deferred wage cannot be for one set of workers and not so for some other set of workers. It is to be given to all workers. The gap between minimum wage and living wage exists in all sectors. Once you accept this point you will see the logical extension of this argument to extend the scope of the Bonus Act to other categories of employees engaged in Railways, Defence, Banks, private and public sector and local bodies. The Central and State Government employees must be brought within the ambit of the Bonus Act. This is because there is such a huge gap between the living wage and the actual wage. And, in one of the amendments that I have tabled I have said that bonus is a deferred wage. It assumes the character of profit sharing only after the actual wage attains the level of living wage.

Also, there is another amendment which I have given to incorporate the types of employers who have to pay this bonus, where I have stated specifically that, "every employee means the employee of Central and State Governments and Local Bodies, all public undertakings including departmentally run undertakings like Railways, P & T, Defence, Civil Aviation, Banks and Insurance Companies." Therefore, this logic of deferred wage is to be extended to all the categories. That is why I insist that these amendments should be accepted. These are not new. On the 8th September, 1971, there was a joint meeting of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, INTUC, AITUC and in that meeting it was decided that the working class, the organised labour, must demand the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent and that the scope of the Bonus Act should be suitably expanded to include workers of the various categories to which I have

Bonus (Amdt.) Bill

[PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE]

already made a reference. In this connection, the problem that has been raised by Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy and others is that the working class in this country is a pampered class. What a pampered class? The monopolists in this country are not a pampered class....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does he want to take notice of his remarks seriously? Let him confine himself to making his own observations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us leave aside his observations. But I hope, Sir, you will agree that the Labour Minister has to be taken seriously. While winding up the debate on bonus some time back, he said that even when the working class organisation demanded certain minimum bonus, they should take into account the overall economic picture of the country and he had said unfortunately that the organised working class in this country was utilising its pressure to make its demand to the detriment of the unorganised sector in the rural areas. At that time, I had reminded the Labour Minister, and I would like to remind him again because public memory is short—that while talking in terms of not granting the demands of the organised working class in urban areas, he was taking shelter behind the rural sector; but while considering the demand of the rural areas, he had gone back to the question of resources again. In this country, even the agricultural labour, many of whom are Harijans and Adibasis, are not assured of a minimum wage at all. When we demand this bonus, we are demanding it also for the employees of the local bodies, the village panchayats, the zilla parishads etc. Therefore, we are not excluding the rural areas. We are not trying to take advantage of the fact that organised industrial workers are occupying a pivotal position and we have not utilised their position to suppress the unorganised sector of

the rural areas. On the contrary, it is this very Government which is not introducing agricultural income-tax to augment resources from the rich peasants.

Therefore, with a sense of responsibility, I would like to point out to the Labour Minister that when I make certain demands, I would also like to point out the resources available. Shri A. P. Sharma had said that if the employees of the local bodies in addition to the railway, defence and postal employees were to be given bonus, the amount of money required would be of the order of Rs. 250 crores. I would like to point out to him that Rs. 250 crores would be available even if Government take the Raj Committee report seriously. If Government decide to impose agricultural income-tax, unearth black money which is there to the tune of Rs. 7,000 crores in this country, try to have a ceiling on property, income and expenditure in the country, have capital levy in the country and streamline also the tax recovery machinery, then as the Wanchoo Committee's report has said conclusively, they can easily recover tax arrears of Rs. 470 crores....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Which report? Interim report or final report?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is only one Wanchoo Committee report, so far as I am concerned, because even the interim report is part and parcel of the main report. According to the Wanchoo Committee, Rs. 470 crores of Income-tax amounts are evaded by big industrialists and rich persons in this country. If the tax recovery machinery is streamlined, then even more than Rs. 250 crores will be available, and once this money is available, there should be no difficulty in accepting our demand and in accepting our amendment and implementing the amended Bill.

Bonus (Amdt.) Bill

† SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):

While welcoming this Bill, the first point that I would like to make is that the provision regarding making the surplus bonus after 8.33 per cent payable to the provident fund may kindly be reconsidered for the simple reason, as the hon. Minister knows, that the employers are playing an utter havoc with this provident fund. The hon. Minister is aware of the crores and crores of rupees still to be recovered as the share not of the employers but even of the employees. Even the employees' share is yet to be paid to the Government. In addition to this, does he want that the hard-earned wages of the workers should be paid into the provident fund once again which will leave the money once again in the hands of the employers, because this Bill makes no mention of what steps are going to be taken by Government if the employers does not give it immediately?

Firstly, I would like to submit that this is not a percentage of his wage. 8 per cent is normal deduction. If it goes above this, suppose, in a particular industry a worker gets up to 20 per cent, then what would this provision mean? Will the rest of the amount be 8 per cent of his total annual wage? It will be in addition to that. Therefore, kindly do not make a provision of compulsory deduction which is what you are introducing here. You say that the present Bill is only for one year. I ask: how many crores of rupees do you expect to get from this surplus above 8.33? If the amount is not large, is negligible, why unnecessarily antagonise and irritate the employees because being a deferred wage it is a cushion? For whatever they take on credit from shopkeepers and others, bonus becomes a cushion to pay off; then for the rest of the year they again get credit. Hence the importance of bonus. Therefore, do not take it away. Taking it away and putting it in provident fund will operate as a great hardship. I beg of Government to reconsi-

der this and not press for putting this surplus into the provident fund.

Also kindly consider the amendment tabled by several members to enlarge the scope. Being a deferred wage, you cannot escape the logic of it, as my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, put it. If it is a wage, you will have to give a wage rise. Some day when we have reached a minimum wage in this country, the whole concept of bonus will have to be changed. Then it will not be a deferred wage, but it will really be profit-sharing. As long as you say that it is deferred wage, you will have to guarantee that minimum wage to cover the gap between real wage and living wage. That is why other employees are going to be covered. Let at least the industrial employees to whom the ID Act is applicable be covered. That is the simple logic of it. If you resist that, tomorrow what will happen? You will invite agitation. If there is a strike throughout the country for 10-15 days, apart from loss of wage to employees, how much will be the loss of production? After that, if you yield and give, what will be your position?

When you say that in a particular public sector it will be given, how do you stop giving it to other public sector undertakings, railways and others? In this context, I would beg of Government to make a special provision to make it applicable to those industries taken over by Government, because there the absurdity is even greater. There is a textile mill run by the Textile Corporation and another textile mill run by a private employer. In the latter, the employees get the bonus, but in regard to the former, you say he should not get the bonus. When Government is the ideal employer, workers cannot understand this attitude on the part of Government. On the one hand, you say that you are doing this for their benefit; on the other, you say you will not give this

Bonus (Amdt.) Bill

[SHRI VASANT SATHE]

deferred wage to some. Therefore, at least to the extent of the minimum, you must make it applicable, because there the question of loss or profit does not arise. You may say that is a losing concern; therefore, we have to make an enactment to say that it should be paid. That logic will not apply, that argument will not go home.

Therefore, at least as far as those industries are concerned which are taken over, whether it is loss or no loss, loss or profit, you would make it applicable and make a provision to this effect.

These are the few points I wanted to make for Government's consideration. Government should accept some of the rational and reasonable suggestions made on both sides.

श्री मूल चण्ड डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंटफंड के मामले में मेरा सवाल था कि आप व्याज कितना देते हैं ? मार्केट के अन्दर जिस रेट पर व्याज मिलता है वह व्याज देते हैं या क्या देते हैं ? आप तो बैंक दर से भी कम देते हैं । तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । इसके पीछे मुख्य आर्थीमेंट मेरा एक यह था ।

दूसरी बात है कि आप जरा यह बताइए कि एक प्राइवियेज कैमिली के लिए कितना रुपया चाहिए ? एक सेबरर ठीक तरह से जिन्दगी बिता सके इसके लिए उसको कितने रुपये मासिक खर्च की जरूरत है ? एक आदमी का परिवार है, उस के दो बच्चे हैं, उस के लिए कितने रुपये प्रति मास की आवश्यकता है ? आप एक तरफ प्राइवियेज को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते और दूसरी तरफ

आप कहते हैं हम उस को बेज 'नहीं' देना चाहते । जो उस को मिलना चाहिए उस को रोकना चाहते हैं तो यह क्या वाजिब बात है ? लोकतंत्र में सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि हम डिसपैरिटी कम करेंगे तो आप के पास डिसपैरिटी कम करने का तरीका क्या है ? आप उन को तन-बाह क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं ? जितना ज्यादा आप उन को देंगे उतना ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । उतनी ज्यादा उनमें एक्टिविटी आएगी, ज्यादा काम करने की ताकत आयेगी । अगर आप किसी को ज्यादा देते हैं तो उस से आप उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वह ज्यादा काम करेगा । लेकिन यह जो तरीका है, लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढांचा आप बदलना चाहते हैं, आप के दिमाग में है कि इस पुराने स्ट्रक्चर को आप को बदलना है तो उस के लिए एक ही तरीका ऐसा है कि जब आप क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं तेजी से सारे कदम उठाते हैं ? धीरे धीरे उठाते हैं तो उस से आदमी कहीं नहीं पहुंचता है । कदम उठाने चाहिए और तेजी से उठाने चाहिए । धीरे धीरे उठाये हुए कदम कारगर नहीं होते ।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Sir, I have listened with great interest and patience to the hon. Members who took part in this discussion but I must confess my disappointment; hon. Member Prof. Dandavate also could not go beyond a limited vision of horizon that is usually seen whenever people working among the workers, trade union leaders support the demand for wage rise. He had taken exception to certain of my observations; I shall come

to that later on. I expected that at least some hon. Members would make a plea, not from the sectional angle. Some hon. Members were agitated that there was some contradiction, that certain sections of the workers were not covered by the Bonus Act. At the same time, I would plead with them. Are they not supposed to take an overall view of the economy so that a wages-prices-incomes policy is operated in an integrated manner and adopted by this House. Not one hon. Member was there. I expected this from Prof. Dandavate. I know his background; at least he should take up that plea. I know everybody is very much exercised about the Government employees; particularly railwaymen and others are not being covered. Particularly Shri A. P. Sharma was very much agitated about it. I do realise his sincerity; I do not question the sincerity or earnestness behind the demand.

The time has come when those of us who plead for higher earnings for the workers must also pay some attention to other aspects of our economy. I was pleasantly surprised that only the other day the Chief Minister of Kerala, of all persons a man of communist persuasion, had to say something and issue a warning to the trade union leaders in this country—their demands are genuine; I do not grudge them that all the emphasis is on demand and never on the other aspects which are equally vital. When we make a demand for a wage rise, is it not proper that we look at the entire economic picture and say that it must be tagged somewhere to this? Leaving aside the bonus issue and coverage, I would like to know how it is detrimental to the workers' interest. If I may plead with you, the demand orientation and agitational approach to industrial problems or government employees needs a little change. Otherwise, I ask you earnestly, how shall we in the long run benefit the workers, whose interest we are very much here to serve?

Secondly, if we take the entire picture of the economy and keep it before our eyes while pleading for wider coverage, would it not be proper to say that the organised sector in our country is comparatively well off? I am not saying they are well off, but they are comparatively better placed than the rural poor, as Professor Dandavate has just now mentioned. So, I could have understood it and appreciated it if a plea had been made that before making any further demand on behalf of the organised sector, let the Labour Minister or Government give an assurance that they will try to protect the rural labour. It would have been a legitimate plea to make in this House at this juncture. But nobody mentioned it. That is why I said that their horizon is limited and narrow. If they try to represent the entire working class in this country, why do they want to exclude others? There are beedi workers, handloom workers, seasonal workers, who are not as privileged as the organised sector, who have not got the protection of the law. Since they are suffering, on this occasion I expected at least a word of sympathy, a little humble plea on their behalf.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I did not want to take more time today. Last time when this question was discussed, I referred to the linking of wage with productivity. I also referred to what steps can be taken in the direction of increasing production so that inflationary pressure can be checked and the prices can be brought down. I have discussed all that. You will find it in the record.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: While making a plea for broadening the coverage of the Bill before us, I naturally expected a debate of a different magnitude. Therefore, I say I am disappointed.

Then a reference was made to price rise as a factor which erodes the earnings of the people. It was mentioned that money is eroded be-

[SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR]

cause of the price rise. So, a little effort was made in the provisions of this Bill, though it may be only symbolic, that a portion of the amount would be credited to the provident fund account, so that there will not be any inflationary pressure. But nobody looks at it from that angle.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How much is that amount?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I said that it is symbolic. I will give you the figure would be very very small, but an effort has been made. So, while we are coming forward to put on the statute book the Ordinance that we had promulgated after the interim report, a very humble attempt has been made to meet the demands from all sides of the House.

As I have said, this is a transitional measure. You must recognise that. When you look back at the history of bonus, as my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, pointed out, we first started with a "Commission" and, in 1965, we got 4 per cent statutory minimum. Not even eight years have passed. After 6—7 years, we have doubled it. We do recognise that because of the price rise the real earnings and their living standards could not be maintained. I do realise that. But when somebody takes an exception and asks, "Why are you depriving them of that little pittance putting it in the Provident Fund?" I do not follow the argument.

I plead with my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee. I know him for long; he himself was an employee and he will have to confess, if he is honest—I know he is honest and sincere—that Indian working class has got a better deal, a fair deal, during the last twenty years. When the working class was not organised, when the leadership was divided, even when it is divided today, the Government took the initiative to see

that their legitimate claims are met and are properly protected. If you keep these things in mind and when I come with this measure, I think, you will not make a certain demand which has not been there.

I would like to refute another wrong impression that has been created by some hon. Members. This issue has been raised on several occasions during the Question Hour. Mr. Banerjee and others always took it up saying, "Why don't you concede here and now? Why don't you refer it to the Pay Commission or the Bonus Review Committee?". I said then, "I presume all these things that are happening outside should be taken note of by a body like the Pay Commission which is considering the service conditions and emoluments of the employees."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not true.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Whatever an employee gets, whether he gets as a bonus.... (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not within the terms of reference of the Pay Commission.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I know About the Pay Commission or any body entrusted with the task of examining the service conditions and emoluments of employees, whether industrial workers or non-industrial workers, that is, employees in the Government sector, I do not think they are sitting in an ivory tower. They take into consideration the economic condition and the agitation going on in the country....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When we mention about bonus, they say, it is not within the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission is sitting in Delhi. You can ask them.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I never said that they are covered by the terms of reference. I now also admit that they are not covered by the terms of reference of the Pay Commission nor are they covered by the terms of reference of the Bonus Review Committee. Let us be very frank about it. Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Members to look at the history of it. While concluding my speech also, I reiterated and it was read out by my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, as follows:—

"As I have already explained in my replies, Government may have to come up with more comprehensive proposals for amendment when the final report of the Bonus Review Committee is received and examined."

Let us look at the history of it. First you made a demand, "Whatever the final report, we want an interim Report and 4 per cent must be raised to 8.33 per cent." That was your demand. Then, the interim report came. I may mention here that I have gone through all the old debates on the Bonus Commission and another debate that was initiated by Shri Chitti Basu. While intervening in that debate, I gave this promise. No one at that time ever thought that Government employees be covered. Not a single Member, not even Mr. Banerjee....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How could I speak in the other House?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: On any occasion, not a single Member said that, not even in 1965, when the Report was presented. Bonus as it is conceived, whether it is a deferred wage or a payment made with a view to sharing some profits with the employees, I do not want to enter into that controversy. But on no occasion they referred to bonus for government employees..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At that time nobody referred to it because bonus was not considered to be a deferred wage. Now it is considered to be a deferred wage. P and T and Defence are not profit-making organisations. Now that bonus has been considered to be a deferred wage and all those working in public undertakings which are incurring heavy losses have been paid, we have demanded bonus for all Central Government employees.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: May I repeat this again? I am just pointing out that they also felt that it was difficult to plead for bonus on behalf of government employees; that was the feeling....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Why did you not raise it at that time? You were here in this House when the Bonus Commission's report came before the House. (Interruption) Now this demand has been made that the coverage should be widened. That demand is there now. There seems to be no limit; some hon. Member was saying that it should cover even the local bodies.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am just pointing out what is the demand. At this juncture I am not in a position to say anything about it. Just now I have come before the House to put on the Statute Book the Ordinance. I have not changed the basis of Ordinance materially anywhere. I must confess, when Mr. A. P. Sharma and others on behalf of the workers met me, I told them that they should bear in mind what I said at the end. That covers everything. In the final analysis, as I have said, after the Pay Commission's report is received, after the Bonus Review Committee's final report is received, Government can take some view about this—let us be very frank—bearing in mind the total impact on our economy; Government will certainly consider all these aspects and take a view.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (धरना) :
सभापति महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने इस वाद-
विवाद में भाग लिया और जिन सदस्यों
ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, मैं उन
का आभारी हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जितनी
बात मैंने रखी थी, उन सब का उत्तर नहीं
दिया, जिसका मुझे बहुत दुख है। मैंने
एक बात यह कही थी कि सरकार ऐसा
कानून बनाये कि देश में जितने बेतन भोगी
लोग हैं, उन सब को बोनस का अधिकार
हो, लेकिन आप उस के बारे में बिल्कुल चुप
रहे और एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा।

आप के इस बिल से केवल 35 लाख
लोगों को लाभ पहुँचेगा। मेरा कहना है
कि देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिनको आज
बोनस का हक मिलना चाहिए, ऐसे करीब
1 करोड़ 35 लाख लोग बैठे हुए हैं जिन्हें
इसका लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। रेलवे कर्मचारियों
की तरफ से बहुत ज़ोरों से मांग उठ रही है,
पी० एण्ड टी० की तरफ से मांग उठ रही
है, अलग अलग क्षेत्रों से मांग को बल मिलता
जा रहा है, सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि बोनस
हम भी मिलना चाहिए। जब तक आप
बोनस का हन इन लोगों को देकर इस
आवाज को नहीं दबायेंगे, यह आवाज बढ़ती
जायेगी और वे इस को लेकर रहेंगे। लेकिन
आप को आदत पड़ी हुई है, जब तक कोई
आन्दोलन न हो, मार्चपीट न हो, हानि न हो,
तब तक आप उस बात को नहीं मानते हैं।
मैं यही कहूँ कि यह सरकार डंडे की है,
डंडा लगाओ और फिर ली अगर यह

सरकार डंडे की हो भावा समझती है तो फिर
देश में वही शुरू होने वाला है और फिर
आपको मजबूर होना पड़ेगा देने के
लिए... (व्यवधान) ..

मैंने एक बात और कही थी कि देश में
चाहे उद्योग घाटे में हों चाहे मुनाफे में लेकिन
बोनस सभी में मिलना चाहिए परन्तु मंत्री जी
ने उस सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा।
इसी के साथ-साथ आपने जो सीलिंग रखी
है कि बोनस 15 प्रतिशत प्रोविडेंट फंड में
शामिल कर दिया जायेगा तो वह भी अनुचित
है। आज जो बढ़ती हुई महंगाई इस देश में है
वह इस सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण
हो है। इस महंगाई के कारण मजदूर दबा
जा रहा है, और इसमें थोड़ी सी राहत देने के
लिए जो बोनस को सहायित है उसको भी
आप प्रोविडेंट फंड में रखना चाहते हैं—
मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। जितना भी
बोनस हो वह नकद रूप में मजदूरों को मिलना
चाहिए—ऐसी मेरी मांग है। इस बात को
आपका मानना होगा नहीं तो इसका परिणाम
बहुत बुरा होगा आगे जाकर।

इसके साथ साथ जहाँ तक काश्तकारों
की बात है, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि जितने
बेतनभोगी लोग हैं उनमें काश्तकार भी आते
हैं। उनके बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा
लेकिन हम आपको याद दिला दें कि वह भी
एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिसको बोनस मिलना चाहिए।
मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे आज
संगठित नहीं हैं, सारा देश इस बात को
जानता है और इसी कारण उनके साथ अन्याय
किया जाता है, उनका अमान किया जाता है।
वे साल भर काम करते हैं लेकिन उनको
तनकाह मिलती है 20 पया महीना।
उनके बारे में आपको चिन्ता हो सकती है
क्योंकि आप मजदूरों का पक्ष लेने वाले हैं,

उनके आप काफी हितैषी हैं। लेकिन जब आप बड़े बड़े मालिकों से बात करते हैं तो पता नहीं क्यों आप चा हो जाते हैं। यहां पर तो आप कहते हैं कि उनका लाभ हाना चाहिए लेकिन जब मालिकों के साथ बातें हैं तो पता नहीं किन सा नशा आ जाता है, किन सा आप पर जादू हो जाता है, किन सा आपका उनके साथ लेन-देन हो जाता है कि आपके कदम उनके खिलाफ उठ नहीं सकते, आप उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते। श्री रामसिंह भाई ने यहां पर अनेकों उदाहरण दिये। इस देश में अनेकों इस प्रकार के उद्योगपति हैं जो अपनी बैलेन्सशीट गलत-सलत बनाते हैं पैसा हजम करने के लिए। ऐसी स्थिति में आपने किन सौ ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जिसमें प्रत्येक उद्योगपति की बैलेन्सशीट देखी जा सके और जो कुछ उन्होंने उसमें रखा है उसकी जांच की जा सके कि आया कितना पया वे बताते हैं वह वास्तव में खर्चा हुआ है या नहीं? उन्होंने जितना रुपया निकाला है वह सही काम के लिए निकाला है या गलत काम के लिए निकाला है? वे लोग इस प्रकार से पैसे की चोरी करते हैं लेकिन सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। और ब्रिटेन में जाकर मैं इसको नहीं कहना चाहता। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चार को दाढ़ी में तिनका वाला मसल यहां पर चरितार्थ होती है। तीं मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि इन्वेन्स शीट को प्रानर चेकिंग भी होना चाहिए।

देश में सभी वर्गों में इसकी मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। अभी आप अंतरिम बिल लाये हैं। इससे साज भर के लिए लाभ होगा, एग आरने बकअप में बताया है। इसलिए आप एक विस्तृत बिल इस सदन में लाएं और इस सदन को विश्वास में लें और फिर सभी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, प्रत्येक वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी चाहे वह थरेनू कमचारी हो, सरकारी कर्मचारी हो, उद्योग में काम करने वाला हो और फिर चाहे उद्योग भुनाफे वाला हो या घाटे वाला हो उन पर इसको लागू किया जाये। दूसरे जो धर्मका नियम बना है कि कम से कम 20 व्यक्ति जहां काम करते हों वहाँ पर इसको लागू किया जाये उसमें भी संशोधन होना चाहिए। यदि एक व्यक्ति भी काम करता है तो उसको भी यह मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का एक विस्तृत बिल इस सदन में लायें। आज इस देश की करोड़ों जनता का ध्यान इसकी तरफ लगा हुआ है। अभी एक करोड़ 35 लाख लोग इसमें से छूट गये हैं उन्हें भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। उनके साथ जो परिवार के लोग लगे हुए हैं वह भी आपको धुमा देंगे। अभी कौनसी लोग आपसे आशा लगाये हुए हैं। इन कानूनों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको सदन स्वीकार कर ले।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would like to assure him, as he is very much interested in the rural people, the poor and the agricultural labour, that we will do everything possible to give them some legal cover as protection as early as possible.

श्री रामसिंह भाई ने कहा कि, साइ बीनेस का प्रश्न एक मूल प्रश्न है,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 23rd September, 1972."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the amendments for reference to the Select Committee. I am putting amendments No. 1 and No. 18. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 12 members, namely:—

Swami Brahmanand, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, Shri C. D. Gautam, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey, Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri Shankar Dyal Singh, Shri Tulmohan Ram, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya; and Shri R. N. Sharma,

with instructions to report by the 11th December, 1972."(1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now putting Amendment No. 18 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely:—

Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri A. K. M. Ishaque, Shri R. K. Khadilkar,

Shri Raja Kulkarni, Shri Damodar Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey, Shri Anantrao Patil,

Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, Shri R. N. Sharma, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Verma; and Shri Anant Prasad Sharma.

with instructions to report by the 11th December, 1972. (18)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now take up Clause-by-clause. We take up Clause 2.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 10)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 14 and 15,—
after "employer" insert

" , whether public undertakings or Central Government or Corporation." (2)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

"Explanation.—Every employee means the employee of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence Services, Civil Aviation and other Government Undertakings." (3)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:—

Page 1, lines 14 and 15,—

after "employer" insert—

"whether public undertakings including those departmentally run by the Central or State Governments, Corporations and local bodies". (3)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:—

after line 8, insert—

'Explanation.—"employee" means all employees working under Central Government including Railways, Defence, Posts and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation.' (9)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

"Explanation.—Every employee means the employee of Central and State Governments and local bodies, all public undertakings including departmentally run undertakings like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence, Civil Aviation, Banks and Insurance." (10)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 14 and 15.

after "employer" insert—

"whether of private undertakings and factories or public undertakings or Central Government or Corporations," (12)

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

'Explanation.—"Every employee" means the employee of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Reserve Bank, other Banks and other Central and State Governments undertakings and installations.' (13)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 14 and 15,—

after "employer" insert—

" , whether public undertakings, Railways, Post and Telegraph Departments, Defence establishments, Municipalities, Hospitals and Corporations." (14)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

'Explanation.—"every employee" means the employee of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence Establishments, Civil Aviation, Corporations and Municipalities, Reserve Bank, Co-operative and other Banks, Hospitals and other Central and State Governments undertakings and establishments.' (20)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

'Explanation.—Every employee means the employee of Central and State Governments including Defence, Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation and Corporations, Municipalities, Local Bodies, Banks, Insurance, Public Undertakings including all financial establishments, A.I.R. (including staff artists on contract), Hospitals, Educational Institutions including Universities, Colleges and Schools and all Establishments irrespective of the number of employees.' (21)

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I shall speak on all my amendments to this clause, namely amendments Nos. 2, 9 and 21 together. I heard with rapt attention the speech of the hon. Labour Minister. He has again mentioned that while asking for bonus for the Central Government and other employees, none of us including Prof. Madhu Dandavate had taken the country's economy into account. I submit that he is sadly mistaken. If wage increase in the form of bonus is the only cause of inflation, I could have understood his arguments. But what are other causes of inflation? I was expecting a better reply from him as Labour Minister, because he knows very well the causes of inflation.

I would like to ask him whether it is not a fact that a parallel economy is being run by the black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders with the help of nearly Rs. 7000 crores of black money....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 12,000 crores.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It may be Rs. 12,000 crores.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Rs. 14,000 crores.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it not a fact that this parallel economy is going to upset our economy? So, if we have demanded bonus for the Central Government employees, for the State Government employees and others who are wage-earners, what wrong we have done?

The hon. Minister has said that when a comprehensive legislation is brought forward, when the Pay Commission submits its report, when the Bonus Review Committee submits its final report, then Government might consider this question. He said that he was very much convinced of the demand made by Shri A. P. Sharma regarding the railway employees. What a paradox! The defence emp-

loyees who manufacture the most sophisticated weapons, the defence employees who manufactured the Vijayanta tanks which had defeated the Patton tanks supplied to Pakistan by America have been deprived of this. And who is getting it? The workers who are manufacturing bread in the Modern Bakeries are getting it. The persons who have manufactured locomotives, whether diesel or steam have been deprived of it. The P & T employees who have manufactured and set up telephone apparatus and who form the nerves throughout the country in the matter of communications have been deprived of this. The civil aviation employees who are not only repairing aircraft—but also manufacturing them have been deprived of this bonus. It is a sad commentary on our planning and on talk of socialism.

What I would say is that Government in all fairness should no doubt consider the case of all Central Government employees to whom Shri A. P. Sharma has made a reference. My hon. friend said that I wanted bonus for all. I ask: Why not for the teachers? Why not for the hospital staff? Why not for the State Government employees and corporation employees?

In this House, we could raise our daily allowance from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51 in one hour, and we could raise our salary from Rs. 400 to 500 in one hour. So, if a worker wants one month's salary after 12 months' honest work, in order to clothe his babies and his children, is he asking for too much?

Let us not talk of the rural sector. In this country, under the rule of this Government even after 25 years of Independence, every sector is really demanding something for mere existence.

With these words, I press my amendments Nos. 2, 9 and 21, and I would even press them to a division.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधन को प्रस्तुत करते हुए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज की स्थिति में बोनस के बारे में, बोनस दिये जाने के बारे में, बोनस की परिभाषा के बारे में मान्यतायें बदल गई हैं। अब तक वह लाभान्श के रूप में माना जाता था। लेकिन अब वह जीवन निर्वाह का आवश्यक अंग या दो जाने वालो मजदूरों के अंग के रूप में माना जाने लगा है। याद इस रूप में उसको माने जाने लगा है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि अन्य विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को इससे वंचित किया जाये। यदि हम इसको जीवन निर्वाह की आवश्यकता के रूप में ग्रहण करते हैं तो 8.33 प्रतिशत किसी भी दशा में दिया जाना आवश्यक है। इसको लाभान्श मानने की धारणा में परिवर्तन आ गया है। बोनस की परिभाषा में भी अन्तर आ गया है। इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि इससे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी लाभान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। रेलवे कर्मचारी अपनी मांगों को लेकर निरन्तर संघर्ष करते रहे हैं। इसी तरह से डाक तार कर्मचारियों, सिविल एविएशन कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ रक्षा उत्पादन के कर्मचारियों और अन्य सरकारी उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा, आज बोनस की मान्यता, परिभाषा और धारणा में परिवर्तन आया है। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कि आज कर्मचारियों के सामने, श्रमिकों के सामने कितनी कठिनाइयाँ हैं,

आज की शोरम महंगाई में उनके सामने संकट है। जैसा श्री कछाय ने कहा, हमारी अपेक्षा थी कि मंत्री महोदय कोई काजिप्र-हेन्सिव बिल लाने ज़रामें सब कमियों को समाप्त करने वा हम का वां। प्राप्त होती क्योंकि आज भी अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों व कर्मचारियों को बोनस का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इन विधेयक में बहुत से कर्मचारियों को छोड़ दिया गया है। उनको भी इसमें सम्मिलित करके बोनस दिया जाये। मैं अपेक्षा रखता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इसे स्वीकार करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to join issue with the Labour Minister. In the context of the amendments I have moved, I want to go on record as saying specifically that while pressing the demands of all sections of workers, I do not want the national economy to collapse. I want the rate of growth to grow, I want inflationary pressures on our economy to be checked. During the last debate, I have already pointed out that in the Approach Document of the Fifth Plan, it has been pointed out by the planners that they expect a surplus of Rs. 400 crores to be generated through the public sector. But this would never be generated unless certain precautionary measures are taken.

Therefore, while we demand bonus for the industrial and other sections of workers, we demand that in cooperation with the trade union organisations in this country, the Labour Ministry must evolve different norms of efficiency and of management for the conduct of public sector. Definite targets should be fixed for production in the nationalised sector, and where that sector's targets are not fulfilled, the management and the people concerned must be severely dealt with, so that the production targets are reached. I want to see that inflationary pressures are checked.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Today 67 per cent of the entire Union Government expenditure is non-productive, non-developmental. Therefore, we have insisted that non-developmental expenditure should be cut. We say that bonus given to workmen is also an incentive. In Japan, it has been established that by raising the workers' wages, there has been an incentive to production. Production has gone up to that extent. To that extent, inflationary pressures have been checked and rising prices have been arrested. Therefore, if bonus is given as some sort of incentive to production, it would add to production.

I will conclude by declaring that I am not in favour of linking up wages with productivity alone because labour power is not the only element that determines the level of productivity; availability of capital equipment, of raw materials, the nature of management plus labour power decide the level of production. There are industries in which labour power has been efficient, but because of the incompetent capitalist mismanagement, because of artificial scarcity of yarn created in the textile and other industries, sometimes production has gone down. Therefore, if in spite of the efficiency of the workers, production goes down, you cannot blame the workers. Hence I am not in favour of linking up wages with productivity alone. Productivity can be one of the factors. I shall again insist on my demands in the context of the four amendments; I shall press for them.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : यह सचमुच बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि बोनस का निर्णय लेने में सरकार ने मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच संवाद बरतने की कोशिश की है। निश्चय ही यह नीति समाजवाद को आगे बढ़ाने वाली नहीं हो सकती उसके विपरीत

जाती है उस पर चोट करने वाली है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी इसके दायरे के अन्दर आप को लाना चाहिए। इसके लिए आप नया बिल पेश करें या इसी में संशोधन करें। हम लोगों के संशोधन इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए दिए गए हैं। आप रेलवे के पन्द्रह लाख कर्मचारियों को इससे महकूम करना चाहते हैं, पी एंड टी के पांच लाख कर्मचारियों को महकूम करना चाहते हैं, सिविल एविएशन के लोगों को महकूम करना चाहते हैं, सुरक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को आप इसके दायरे में लाना नहीं चाहते। इतना ही नहीं। आश्चर्य की बात यह भी है कि आप तमाम बैंक के लोगों को बोनस देते हैं लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों को आप पता नहीं क्यों इसके दायरे में नहीं लाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं देश के अन्दर जो को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स हैं उनके कर्मचारियों की हालत तो और भी ज्यादा दयनीय है। दूसरे बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की तरह से उनको तनख्वाह भी नहीं मिलती, दूसरी सहायितयें भी नहीं मिलती। उनको भी इसके दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए था। म्युनिसिपैलिटी, कारपोरेशन तथा दूसरे संस्थानों में काम करने वाले लोगों की बातें माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं। यूनियंसिटी की बात भी आप के आगे रखी गई है। इन तमाम लोगों को बोनस के दायरे से अलग रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। आपने उनको इसमें शामिल क्यों नहीं किया, मुझे मालूम नहीं। मैं एक चेतावनी आप को जरूर देना चाहता हूँ। मैं मजदूरों के अन्दर काम करता हूँ चाहे पी एंड टी के हों, रेलवे के हों, रिजर्व बैंक के हों। मैं आपको

बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सभी में बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष है और एक संयुक्त आन्दोलन होने जा रहा है। आपने सुना होगा कि आल इंडिया रेलवेयन फंडेशन के लोग पंद्रह या सोलह नवम्बर को आगमन करने जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से एन एफ आई आर के लोग स्ट्राइक बोलेंगे। आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्पलायीज कनफ्रेंशन की मीटिंग 27-28 नवम्बर को हुई थी। उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि आपको अशुक्ल के लिए और रेलवे मजदूरों को बोनस दिलवाने के लिए वे अप्रैल में बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन करेंगे। कोशिश यह हो रही है कि सभी लोग मिल कर एक साथ चलें और आप पर दबाव डालें। आपको प्रचंड आन्दोलन का मुकाबला करना होगा। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की बात अभी मैं कह रहा हूँ। वे भी इसके पीछे चलेंगे। आपको शुकना पड़ेगा। हंगामा न हो, झंझट न हो, उससे बचा जाए इसके वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि रेलवे एम्पलायीज, पी एंड टी, डिफेंस, सिविल एविएशन, बैंक आदि सब को आप बोनस दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी 12, 13 और 20 नम्बर की एमेन्डमेंट्स पेश करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप इनको स्वीकार करें।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My amendment is very simple. In clause 2, after the word 'employer' we should add 'public undertakings, railways, posts and telegraphs departments, defence establishments.....'

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is repetition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Repetition is necessary, so that the Minister may remember, he has the tactics of confusing the whole matter.

He is saying that we are asking for bonus for the Government employees and workers in the public undertakings.

When you are giving bonus to the employees in some of the public sector undertakings, how can you deprive the employees of the railways and P&T of this benefit? But when we ask for it you are talking about the interest of the whole of the economy and the rural poor. So long as the workers were not getting 8-1/2 per cent, what steps did you take to see that at least a portion of the profits earned and the black money usurped by the big industrialists and monopolists is snatched away from you so that you could utilize that money for improving the condition of the rural poor? Even at the present moment, can you say that you are working in that direction? I know your capacity. There is no dearth of law to say that the sharecroppers should be deprived....

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not under discussion. We are discussing only the bonus.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, when he referred to the rural population in this context, why did you not ask him not to confuse the people in this way? These are all only stunts. You are taking no steps for the upliftment of the rural power. You are not taking any steps to see that they get even elementary things like drinking water in rural areas.

Is there no Minimum Wages Act for the land labourers? Yet, in how many States have you taken steps to implement them? It is your own party people, who have some vested interests, they are the main barriers to the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in case of agricultural workers. So, do not take shelter under the plea that so many people of our

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

country are poor and so the workers in P&T, railways and defence cannot be paid any bonus. When we demand for it, you must be honest enough to say "we would not give them; we have always discriminated against them." As the Finance Minister himself has stated, the value of the present rupee is only 42 paise. The real income of the working people has come down. At the same time, production and profits have gone up. The real wages of the working class has been seriously eroded.

You have not done anything for which you can take credit. Even for implementing this 8.33 per cent bonus the workers had to fight. The Bombay workers gave a clarion call that unless 8.33 per cent bonus is given, they will stop work and paralyse everything until you concede this demand. It is only then that you conceded this demand. So, do not try to take credit either for you or for the government for this measure. It is only after long struggle and sacrifice by the workers all over India that you have conceded it. Now the writing on the wall is clear. You will have to pay it to all employees, government employees those working in railways, defence establishments, universities, municipalities and so on. So, I would again appeal to the Labour Minister to think over and declare here and now that the workers under the Central and State Governments will get this minimum bonus.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I shall be brief. At the outset, let me welcome the categorical statement made by Professor Madhu Dandavate regarding the approach to the working class problem and the total economy. I wish some other hon. Members have echoed or endorsed that statement.

I would like to make one position very clear. The present bonus scheme is based on the 1961 Bonus Commission basis. The alteration, if at all it is there, is only in regard to coverage so

far as some public undertakings are concerned. It has been slightly broadened.

Many hon. Members have referred to bonus as a deferred wage. But, if you read the provisions carefully, there is provision for set-off and set-on. So, it is primarily based on profit.

So, the profit base is not completely abandoned. Other pleas have been raised. But I have already covered most of the arguments. At the present juncture, we do not intend to cover Establishments employing less than twenty persons. Beyond this, I do not want to repeat anything. I am not accepting any of the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put all the amendments together or any of the Members want me to put their amendments separately?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are my amendment Nos. 29 and 21. Out of these three amendments, if my other friends agree, I would like amendment No. 21 which is an exhaustive one to be put to the vote of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We would like to press amendment No. 21 in the name of Shri S. M. Banerjee to vote separately.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you put amendment to vote, I want to bring to your notice that, really speaking, two basic points of view have been raised. One is that "bonus" is a deferred wage payment. We want to have it on record, either it is accepted or rejected. That is amendment No. 11. That makes a categorical reference to "bonus" as a deferred wage.

Another amendment is that of Shri S. M. Banerjee. We want a categorical vote to be recorded here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put amendment No. 21 moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 2.—

after line 8, insert—

'Explanation.—Every employee means the employee of Central and State Governments including Defence, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation and Corporations, Municipalities, Local Bodies, Banks, Insurance, Public Undertakings including all financial establishments, A.I.R., (including staff artists on contract), Hospitals, Educational Institutions including Universities, Colleges and Schools and all Establishments irrespective of the number of employees." (21).

[17.13 hrs

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4]

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Gowder, Shri J. M.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.

Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Subravelu, Shri
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bandare, Shri R. D.
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadanappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 *Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha

Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivrath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result** of
 the Division is:

Ayes 25

Noes 76

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put
 all the other amendments—

Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and
 20—to the vote of the House.
 Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 8 to 10, 12 to
 14, and 20 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the ques-
 tion is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the
 Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
 Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri S. A. Muruganantham;

NOES: Sarvaswari Pattabhi Rama Rao, Paripoornanand, Painuli and S. T.
 Pandit.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 13)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma—not here.

Now, the question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 19)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: I beg to move.

Page 2, line 40 to 42,—

omit "to the authority maintaining the provident fund account of such employee for crediting the same in that account and the balance shall be paid in cash." (5)

Page 3,—

after line 40, insert—

"'bonus' is a deferred wage so long as there is a gap between the living wage and actual wage and it assumes the character of profit sharing after actual wage attains the level of living wage." (7)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Pages 2 and 3,—

omit lines 32 to 48 and 1 to 3 respectively, (15)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 4 to 11 (16)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 17 to 47 (17)

2748 LS.—12.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : मैं

एमेंडमेंट नम्बर 5 और 7 दोनों के बारे में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। जितने समय तक जीवन निवृत्ति मजदूरी और वास्तविक मजदूरी में अन्तर है वह स्वयंसेवक वेतन माना जाता है और इस बात को प्रस्तावक महोदय श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय ने जिन्होंने निरनुमोदन का प्रस्ताव रखा था बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उसका कोई जवाब ठीक तरह से नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस भावना के साथ यह एमेंडमेंट पेश किया गया है उसको वह समझें। इससे बाकी के जो लोग बचते हैं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले उनको काफी लाभ मिलेगा। मंत्री महोदय को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। यदि वह गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार करते और प्रत्येक पहलू पर जाते तो उन्हें यह समझ में आता और सदन की भावनाओं से वह अवगत होते। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में इसको टाला ही नहीं है बल्कि इसको देखने की भी कोशिश नहीं की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस भावना के साथ यह प्रस्ताव आया है उस भावना को वह समझें। यह डिफरेंट वेजेज का सवाल है, यह जो वेतन मिल रहा है मजदूरों को वह विलम्बित वेतन के रूप में मिल रहा है और वह बोनस कहलाता है। लेकिन इसके साथ जो प्रतिबन्ध है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इससे अधिक धनराशि जो होगी वह प्रोविडेंट फण्ड में जमा होगी। प्रोविडेंट फण्ड में जमा करने से कोई लाभ

मजदूरों को नहीं होगा क्योंकि आज मजदूर महंगाई से बहुत परेशान हैं और उन्हें जो बोनस मिलता है वह विलम्बित वेतन के रूप में मिलता है। तो यह उनके प्राविडेंट फण्ड में जमा नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि उन्हें सीधे मिलना चाहिये। इसमें जो कहा है कि बीस प्रतिशत से जो अधिक होगा वह प्राविडेंट फण्ड में जमा होगा तो इससे उस भावना की पूर्ति नहीं होती। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : मेरे 15 और 17 संशोधन जो हैं उन के जरिये मैंने इस बात की मांग की है कि बिल में जो प्राविसो लगाया गया है कि जिन मजदूरों को 8.33 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बोनस मिलता होगा उनको 8.33 तक देंगे और बाकी जो अतिरिक्त राशि होगी उसे प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा करेंगे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरह का प्राविडेंट नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि कई जगह लोगों को इसमें अधिक बोनस मिलता है, कहीं कहीं तो 20 प्रतिशत तक मिलता है। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो उनके प्रति अन्याय होगा और उन्हें जो अभी सुविधा है उस से वे वंचित होंगे।

मेरा यही संशोधन है कि इस तरह के जो प्राविसो हैं उनको हटा दिया जाये और 8.33 से ज्यादा जिनको मिलता है उन्हें वह मिलता रहे ताकि किसी प्रकार की हानि उन्हें न हो। सभी को मालूम है कि आज महंगाई का क्या हाल है। इसलिए सरकार

इस प्राविडेंट को निकाल दे। कम से कम 8.33 प्रतिशत तो देना ही है। लेकिन उस से फाजिल या अधिक पाने वालों को उस से वंचित करना ठीक नहीं है। इस से उन के अन्दर अशांति होगी और वे आन्दोलन के रास्ते पर जाएंगे। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस प्राविडेंट को निकाल दे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, this is a very simple thing and this has been discussed here also and from our experience of the last few months, after the promulgation of the Ordinance, this is what we see. The Minister also has in the meantime realised this. The workers do not like to deposit anything which they will get by way of bonus to the Provident Fund. The Provident Fund, I may say, is already in a mess, and the workers' money has not been deposited with the Provident Fund authorities and large number of employees are losing their provident fund money. That being so, how can you expect them to deposit hard-earned bonus to that Fund? By this you are only encouraging corrupt businessmen and employers to swallow hard-earned money of the poor employees. You said you will bring one legislation to book all those employers who do not deposit contribution of the workers towards the Provident Fund. What has happened to that? You have not done that.

First, let them correct the situation and let them see that the money deposited by the workers in their provident fund account is duly deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner. Then, they may come forward with this kind of proposal. But in the meantime, let them not insist on this provision which requires the bonus which they got last year or the extra bonus which they would be getting above 8.33 per cent. to be deposited in the provident fund. In some places,

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where the workers' organisation is not very strong, they may be successful in matching away this extra bonus for being deposited in the provident fund. But otherwise, all over India, the workers would be ready nowhere to stake their bonus money in the provident fund.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have already covered these points, and I have nothing further to add.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि जो प्रमोडमेंट्स हम ने मूव की हैं, उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय के क्या विचार हैं, इस लिये आप उन का जवाब दें ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो कुछ वह कह चुके हैं, उस में वे एड नहीं करना चाहते हैं । मैं उन को फोर्स नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि वे अवश्य जवाब दें । (अवधान)

आप किस प्रमोडमेंट पर वोट कराना चाहते हैं ?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : 6 और 7 को ले लीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : 6 तो मूव ही नहीं हुई है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : 6 मूव हुई है । आप ने खुद काल किया था ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री आर० एन० शर्मा यहाँ नहीं थे, उन की जगह दूसरा उस को मूव नहीं कर सकता । आप थोड़ा नियम को जानिये ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : आप ने श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय जी का नाम लिया था, उस के बाद श्री आर० बी० बड़े का नाम लिया ।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर उनके नाम ही नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने कागज ही नहीं देखा है, बिना कागज देखे सारा हाउस का समय ले लेते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं संशोधन 15 पर डिबीजन चाहता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संशोधन 7 पर डिबीजन करा दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared. The question is:

"Page 3,—

after line 40, insert—

"“bonus” is a deferred wage so long as there is a gap between the living wage and the actual wage and it assumes the character of profit-sharing after actual wage attains the level of living wage.” (7).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 5]

[17.32 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Chaudhary, Shri Iswar

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Gowder, Shri J. M.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinfesh
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chhoday Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Singh, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadiolkar, Shri R. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand,
Pandey, Shri Damodar,
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodarabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Satish Chandra Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerfao

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminarayana, Shri R. V.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of
the Division is: Ayes 26, Noes 74.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Pages 2 and 3,—omit lines 32 to
48 and 1 to 3 respectively."
(15).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 6]

[17.34 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri D.D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Dr. Govind Das Richhariya and Shri R. D. Bhandare.

Gamango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.

Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes 26; Noes 72.

The amendment was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting all amendments to clause 4 to the vote of the House, Nos. 5, 16 and 17.

Amendments Nos. 5, 16 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarvashri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, P. Narasimha Reddy, Chiranjit Jha and Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI SAKHAR GUHA (Cont'd): What about my half-an-hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall take the consensus of the House. Shall we finish it today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall sit a little longer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have some respect for the list of business and the order paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up half-an-hour discussion after this Bill is passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has said about this Bill...

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: What happened to my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on the third reading of the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We would like the hon. Minister to tell this House why the defalcation of provident fund concerning the non-exempted category has touched Rs. 28 crores...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My only request is that you should not drop the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have the exempted category where the money is much more and the Government have deliberately given powers to the exempted category to fiddle with the employees' money which they have earned at the cost of their sweat and blood. I want to ask the hon. Minister why they have excluded the Reserve Bank of India employees and others. The 1965 Act was a pro-employer Act.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की जानकारी चाहता हूँ

कि हाउस कब तक बैठेगा ? प्राधे घंटे की चर्चा कब तक ली जायेगी ?

सभापति महोदय : अभी इसमें थोड़ा टाइम लगेगा । इसके बाद उसकी लेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी इस पर काफी लोग बोलने वाले हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस को कल रखिए । आज यह समाप्त नहीं हो पायेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बार बार हाउस के डिस्मिशन को मत बदलवाइये । (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी इस पर काफी लोग बोलने वाले हैं । इस को आप कल रखिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्राधे घंटे की चर्चा चालू करवाइए और इसको कल के लिए रखिये ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने हाउस से परमिशन ले ली है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह चर्चा आज नहीं होनी चाहिए । इसको आप कल के लिए रखिए । (व्यवधान) मैं नहीं समझता कि कल इस को रखने में आपको क्या दिक्कत होगी ? कौन सा संकट सरकार पर आने वाला है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have given an assurance regarding provident fund. I have already moved a motion. You have to put it to the vote of the House.

. (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यदि यह चर्चा कल प्रारम्भ हो तो उसमें क्या दिक्कत होगी ?

सभापति महोदय : नहीं नहीं, आप बैठिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 6 बजे के बाद हम नहीं देंगे यह निर्णय हुआ था । यह विधेयक तो 6 बजे तक भी पास नहीं होगा और फिर उसके बाद आधे घंटे की चर्चा भी होती है । इसलिए अभी आप आधे घंटे की चर्चा को लीजिए और इसको कल के लिए छोड़ दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put it to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे तो बहुमत में बैठें हैं, वे हां कह देंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The list of business is quite clear on this item. It says that the half-an-hour discussion is to be taken up "at 5.30 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier". The Chair is the product of the Rules of Procedure as the list of business is prepared under the authority of the rules of procedure. Therefore, I am afraid you are exceeding your jurisdiction, your authority, if you do not follow the list of business when even one single member in the House opposes any change. Therefore, I would very respectfully request you to stick to the list of business and move as directed there.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It appears to me that the discussion should be concluded today, because all the points have been covered. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members...

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kharagone): We want to express our opinion. Do not hostile us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister will never find it convenient to face the House.

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से मੈम्बर्स प्लीड कर रहे हैं, कि इसको कल टेक अप कर लिया जाये ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am entirely in your hands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In case this is being postponed, please remember that I am on my legs.

सभापति महोदय : वे रिकवस्ट कर रहे हैं कि आज इसको न लिया जाये ।

We will take this up tomorrow. Now, we will take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.
17.45 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION CELEBRATION OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE BIRTHDAY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have tabled many Questions and raised many discussions on the floor of this House on the ideals and heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Again, a discussion on the birthday celebration of Netaji, a national leader, is likely to appear to some as an attempt to project some kind of a personality cult. But Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is more than a national personality—he is a radiant embodiment of a distinctive national value for our country.

Indian freedom movement created great men of super-values, unknown in the freedom struggle of other countries. One such group of great personalities is in the lineage of Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale and Gandhi, and others in

Tilak, Aurobindo and Netaji. This first lineage of supermen represented 'Santi-darsan' or the philosophy of pacifism and the others 'Sakti-darsan' or the philosophy of vital actionism.

In our freedom struggle, Gandhiji and Netaji fulfilled the highest expressions of these two currents of philosophies. Politically speaking, Gandhiji represented the philosophy of Peaceful Transference of Powers and Netaji the philosophy of Revolutionary Seizure of Power. Gandhiji prepared the national matrix for national freedom and Netaji by fighting the last war of Indian Independence, as Azad Hind Revolution, set the decisive stage to achieve it. Gandhiji roused the Indian people to peacefully revolt against the British Rule and Netaji by his revolutionary exploits galvanised the British Indian Army to join. The freedom of India was finally achieved by the Sangam or the Synthesis of non-violent mass movement led by Gandhiji and the Revolutionary Armed Action sparked off by Netaji.

In the history of freedom movement of India, philosophically and in the technique of struggle, only two great potentialities, Gandhiji and Netaji, played two unique and clearly distinctive roles of their own.

All the great leaders of India, during the last phase of our freedom movement, achieved unique glory, principally as planetary luminaries in the Political Solar System of Gandhiji, but Netaji the only exception shined in it, as a Brilliant Comet, having a distinctive characteristic and revolutionary effulgence of his own.

It is for this reason that the role of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, in the Indian Freedom Struggle, is second to none but uniquely distinctive of its own. The Government of India acclaimed, eulogised and highlighted the image and contribution of Gandhiji and also the images and contributions

of the planetary luminaries of Gandhian Solar system, but almost completely ignored the distinctive revolutionary image and heritage of Netaji.

In the profile of modern India, Netaji is the gloriest exponent of Sakti-darsan or the philosophy of Vital Actionism. Netaji is the magnificent image of the aspiration and achievement of the philosophy and technique of Indian Revolution. Netaji is the pioneer path-finder of the leftism in India. Netaji is the originator, philosopher and architect of the Indian youth movement. Netaji is the dreamer, projector and father of the concept of Indian National Planning. Netaji is the philosopher of the idea of Indian Socialism, based on the concept of the synthesis of the triple values of freedom, democracy and socialism, as the Indian National ideology, distinctly different from the metaphysics of Marxian or Communistic Socialism.

Netaji achieved the unique ideal of Indian unity and emotional integration of the Indian people in creating the national legacy of the unified Azad Hind Revolution. Netaji is the only leader who could combine political leadership with military command to create a heritage of unique Military Revolutionary Leadership. Netaji is the supreme identity of revolutionary courage, revolutionary exploits and revolutionary genius after the great revolutionary Chatrapati Shivaji.

Netaji is the sublime symbol of total dedication, total sacrifice and total consecration to the cause of national freedom and Indian national ideals.

Netaji is the noblest missionary who completely merged himself in the mission of India, which he feels is to lead the world to a new era of human freedom and human equality beyond the phase of communism.

It is for these reasons that Netaji's birthday, his heritage, has a greater meaning, a greater value for our nation than merely honouring a great national personality.

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is not merely to acknowledge our national debt to Netaji but to own his values, his heritage, for our nation, that we should project his image and ideals.

Netaji lived in complete abandon for himself. He did not even want to be remembered by the posterity at Subhash Chandra Bose but only as an Indian pilgrim who completely merged his entire being in the mission of his motherland.

It is not to honour Netaji but to honour ourselves, not to glorify him but to share his achievements and values for glorification of our nation that our country owes an unrepayable national debt to him. His ideal and image is a great inspiration of dedicated nationalism before our present and future generations.

Our Government failed to own the heritage of Netaji and project it before the nation because they could not surmount the prejudice and parochiality of the contemporary politics and politicians.

The Government have very rightly spent crores of rupees and set up many institutions in upholding the ideals and heritage of Gandhiji and Panditji. But they could not spend even Rs. 5 lakhs for Netaji, could not set up a single national institution in his name.

Missing of Netaji's portrait from the galaxy of the portraits of our national leaders in the Central Hall of the Parliament House means not merely the absence of the portrait of the greatest revolutionary of India but missing of the heritage and contribution of the revolutionaries to the cause of Indian freedom.

Except in West Bengal, Netaji's portrait is not found in the Secretariat of any State of our country.

Netaji's is the only image of a great revolutionary and military leader of the days of our national struggle.

Could not the Government induct this heritage of Netaji in the National Army of our country? Could not the portrait of Netaji be set in every Defence Institute? Could not they rename Dehra Dun or Poona Defence Academy as Netaji Defence Academy?

The brilliant patriots of the INA have been excluded from the Army of free India, but could not the historic symbols, the insignia, the gallantry awards of INA, be introduced in the Army of free India? Could not a division be named after the Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji? Could not the Government set up a Martyr Monument for INA and the Indian revolutionaries?

Could they not write a history of INA and a biography of Netaji as a military leader and highlight his soul-stirring order-of-the-days for the patriotic inspiration of the army of free India?

Netaji's writings and speeches, his biography—do our Government not feel publishing in thousands?

Can you find any other image as an emblem of the Indian youth which can galvanise the Indian youths?

Netaji is the pioneer, the architect and the philosopher of the Indian youth movement. Could not Government set up Youth Centres in the name of Netaji the emblem and the shining image of the prince of the Indian Youth?

Observing Netaji's birthday for the first time in this year of Silver Jubilee of our Independence will have no meaning unless the Government change their attitude to the ideals and heritage of Netaji.

The test for the fact whether the Government have changed their outlook and attitude towards Netaji is whether the Government will set up a National Committee to take up adequate steps to emulate the ideals and heritage of Netaji and project his great revolutionary image before our nation.

On the 15th August I had to undertake a fast for a day because Netaji's portrait was absent in the Central Hall. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, I printed it and I do not know whether I can place* it on the Table of the House. If you permit, I will do so. I do not want to add a word.

I ask the Home Minister only two questions—how the Government is observing our Panditji's heritage and how the Government is observing Netaji's heritage. I did not want to pit one great great son of the nation against the other. Neither of them is second to any one in the freedom struggle. The values of Netaji's ideals and heritage have a unique place in the national history of our country.

I only ask the hon. Home Minister to tell us side by side what they have done to a great son of our nation and what they have denied and ignored the other.

Sir, I have used present tense when I paid my tribute to Netaji because it is my inner feeling that his being is still in his physical self but at a much sublimated height.

Jaitu Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee—also not here.
Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): About the philosophy of Netaji Subhas Bose, it needs no introduction. I think the very word 'Netaji' is enough to all the Indians and to the entire world. How our President, while unveiling a life-size statue of Netaji at Morirang on 21st October, paid a tribute to Netaji—I will just quote him. The President was unveiling a life-size bronze statue of Netaji at the Indian National Army (INA) Martyrs' Memorial ground at Morirang and while unveiling the statue, the President called upon the people to emulate the illuminating example of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

and spread the fragrance of his inspiring ideals and achievements for promoting unity, goodwill, tolerance and mutual understanding in the country. This is how our President paid a tribute to Netaji. He also said at the end that Netaji wanted not only political emancipation but also economic freedom...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to know from the Government?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming.

The President further on, said:

"Our goal is the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society for which Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Bose ceaselessly strove".

This is what our President Giri said.

On the 23rd January, in a broadcast message our Prime Minister said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? What do you want to know from the Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would have finished by this time.

The Prime Minister said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his ideals inspired the people to greater endeavour and new heights of achievement. Further she said:

"Let us pay homage on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's 75th birthday. Let us pay our debt to him and be inspired to greater endeavour and new heights of achievement..."

I only want to know in view of these tributes paid both by the Prime Minister and the President as to what our Government is doing to pay its tribute. It is not only that. I have gone through the reply of this Government that on the 23rd January they are going to observe Subhas Chandra Bose day. I am sorry, in the reply the Government has not mentioned 'Netaji Subhas Bose day'—I quote, they say 'Subhas Chandra Bose day' will be

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permissioning the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury] observed on the 23rd January in connection with the silver jubilee of India's Independence. I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. I want to know whether the Government will clarify to this august House and to the whole country, in view of the glowing tributes paid by our President and the Prime Minister to Netaji, how the Government is going to pay their debt to this great hero and this great national leader. I want to know whether they will observe this 23rd January as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose day for all the years to come and not only for this year and the next year, 1973, but for all time to come. I want to know whether they will also make efforts to instal statues of Netaji both in front of the Red Fort and in many other important centres so that as the President called upon the people to emulate the example of Netaji, by looking at the statues of Netaji, by going through the museums, people could emulate the great spirit of understanding and co-operation shown by Netaji. Will the Government make it a point that in all spheres of the country in every part of the country, from now on, the Government will take their best efforts to give a better example of their respect to this great leader?

18.00 hrs

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के साली का नेता भारत में पैदा नहीं हुआ। उसने भारतीय जीवन को हर दृष्टि से समृद्धिशाली बनाया। मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार उनके जीवन, उनके भाषणों का सभी भाषाओं में प्रचार करेगी और सस्ता साहित्य हर जगह उनके भाषणों और जीवन का उपलब्ध करेगी?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह कि क्या कालेजों में एजुकेशन में सुभाष की लाइफ एक कम्प्लेसरी सबजेक्ट रखा जायेगा या क्या इनको भी एक सबजेक्ट कालेज एजुकेशन में बनाया जाएगा ताकि स्टूडेंट्स उनकी

जिन्दगी और उनके कारनामों की स्टडी कर सकें।

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि सुभाष प्रदर्शनियां, उनके चित्रों की प्रदर्शनियां सारे देश में, हिंदुस्तान के कोने-कोने में तथा दिल्ली में आयोजित की जाएंगी?

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के काम किए जाएंगे तो देश को उन से प्रेरणा मिलेगी। सुभाष के नाम में ही प्रेरणा है। उनका नाम जादू का सा असर करता है। दिमाग में नयापन लाता है। उन से सम्बन्धित साहित्य तथा उनका जीवन दर्शन घर घर में पहुंचे, उसका प्रचार हो, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्ति के लिए आग्रह प्रदान करेंगे?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): For many times we have urged about the martyrs' memorial outside the Red Fort. It has been unanimous wish of this House and the wish expressed by others also that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's statue should be there. He gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'. I would like to know whether any final decision has been taken or not regarding installing the statue outside the Red Fort. King George V statue was there in India Gate. There also we demanded that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's statue should be put. Also, Sir, just outside the Parliament House, you must have seen, there is no statue at present....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has been made by Mr. Dass Chowdhury. You may touch some other point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, great men think alike.

I want to know specially how this 23rd January is going to be celebrated.

ed. This is a special day and we have also been passing through the 25th year of our freedom. I want to have a specific reply from the Government. At present there is no painting or photo of Netaji in the Central Hall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point was also made earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was said by late-lamented Pandit Nehru that the photographs of only those persons were there who have died. And he said that since Netaji's death was still a matter of controversy, therefore, that was one of the reasons why his photograph and painting were not there. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these three questions of mine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guha has sent me the booklet, and this will be sent to the Hon. Speaker, and he will decide whether to allow it to be—, laid on the Table or not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have given a copy of the letter to the Prime Minister also along with it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): There is really no need to dwell on the place of Netaji in the history of this country. There is no need to recall his contribution to the freedom struggle and there is really no occasion today to go over the electrifying life of this great son of India. I deliberately use the word 'electrifying', because when we recall his life, which was so full, so dedicated, so eventful and which was so entirely concerned with or in a way consumed with his concern for this country, for its emancipation and for the amelioration of the living condition of its masses and millions of poverty-stricken people, all these things are an indelible part of our history.

He was a great leader among men, and in his day he inspired the youth, and even now if we study what he

said and what he did, it still remains a source of inspiration.

On a personal note, I may say that I was a student in a school when in 1942 my father went to jail, and I can still recall that even though our house was watched by the police and we had hardly any visitors because in those days every visitor went on the record-book of the CID, one of the things which I used to enjoy doing was to try to catch Netaji's voice on the radio, and as a young boy, you can understand the kind of impression his whole life and personality created on me, and I did get him on the radio several times.

All this is a part of history. As Shri Samar Guha said, Gandhiji was a sun and around him there grew many leaders of great stature and it was a great good fortune of this country that we had a galaxy of leaders, the like of which very few countries are fortunate enough to have at the same time, leaders who accepted the moral challenge of India's slavery and responded to it with courage, with unusual dedication, with wisdom and with vision. I do not think that it would be right of me to get into an argument regarding the comparative merits of the leaders. I think that it is an odious exercise to compare the leadership of various leaders who made their full contribution. I hope Shri Guha will allow me to dwell on the positive aspect of what Government are proposing to do rather than dwell on the comparative merits of different leaders.

The basic question that has arisen from the half hour discussion is with regard to the celebration of January 23, 1973 as Subhas Bose Day or, as my hon. friend said, Netaji Subhas Bose Day. Why leave out Netaji? That is a minor point. Usually we leave out the prefixes. We do not say 'Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Day'; we say 'Jawaharlal Nehru Day' and so on. That is why it is Subhas Bose Day.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

My hon. friend had asked about the details, particularly in relation to what the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Education propose to do for the celebration of this Day. Now he knows that January 23 is to be celebrated next year as part of the 25th anniversary of Independence Jayanti as Subhas Bose Day. State Governments have been informed of this because we have prepared a calendar of events for the whole year and we have sent this calendar of events to all State Governments. Every month before the celebrations are taken up, we remind State Governments that in the following month these are the important events which are to be celebrated, these are the days on which the celebrations are to take place. We have been doing so all along since 15th August, in fact before that. Even now, in the month of December, we shall be writing to State Governments about the programmes in January. So the State Governments are fully in the picture.

The manner of celebration and the items they want to celebrate are left to State Governments. Our Ministries are also fully in the picture. We have informed them about the days we celebrate. They also know that 23rd January next is to be celebrated as Subhas Bose Day.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will it be declared a National holiday?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No; the birthday of no leader is declared a national holiday except Gandhiji's.

I have listened very carefully to all the speeches in order to be able to get some suggestions with regard to the celebration of 23rd January 1973. Many suggestions have come which are perhaps important in themselves but which do not relate to 23rd January, as such. Nevertheless, I shall have the suggestions studied and examined and I shall bring them to the notice of State Governments, where that is necessary.

Regarding the questions which Shri Samar Guha posed, some of which were repeated by other members, like the history of INA, biography of Netaji, his writings and so on, Shri Daschowdhury mentioned about Morirang....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Statues.

SHRI K. C. PANT:.... about museums, then about exhibitions—all these questions have been raised—I hope that as I spell out the programmes of the I and B, Education and other Ministries, my hon. friends will have a measure of satisfaction from the steps that have been contemplated and are being taken—at least that is my hope.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting proposes to arrange wide showing of the film "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose" on and round about the 23rd of January. The field units of the Directorate of Field Publicity are arranging special programmes; recently the units in Tripura arranged special programmes to celebrate the Azad Hind Day. The Song and Drama Division of that Ministry is giving due prominence to the leadership given by Netaji in the freedom movement in a special Sound and Light programme on the entire freedom struggle, which is under preparation. Quotations from Netaji have been included in posters issued this year in English, Hindi and Urdu on the theme of national unity and freedom. In an exhibition organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the 25th Anniversary, due prominence has been given to the role of Netaji and INA in the freedom struggle. About 300 of these exhibitions are being organised; out of these one hundred have already been arranged. All India Radio is planning a special feature on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to be broadcast on 23rd January, 1973 at 10 P.M. This would be a national feature and will be in addition to the special programmes that different stations of All India

Radio will locally broadcast. On 21st October, 1972. All India Radio had arranged a special talk on INA and Netaji, by Shri Samar Guha himself. A special pamphlet on Netaji and INA has been brought out in English, Hindi and in regional languages with photographs, under the title "Heralds of Freedom". It contains several photographs. In Volume IV of the "History of the Freedom Movement in India" by Dr. Tara Chand to be released shortly, Netaji's contribution has been brought out. This is also being done in another book "Our Freedom" for children which is being published in connection with the 25th anniversary. Hon. Members will be glad to know that three other publications have been planned by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, i.e., a biography of Netaji in the "Builders of Modern India" series, a selection of his speeches, and a pictorial biography. This covers two or three specific points that have been made.

The Ministry of Education has also published a biography of Netaji Bose in Hindi, and is associated with the publication of the two books "Heralds of Freedom" and "Selected speeches". Their major undertaking is to be a two-volume book on "Source Material on Revolutionary Activities that took place outside India. The second volume of this publication will be largely devoted to INA. The National Book Trust has brought out the history of the INA under the Young India Library series. It will be distributed widely through the Raja Ram Mohan Roy foundation. Ministry of Education is of course including a portrait of Netaji Subhas Bose in the National Portrait Gallery that is being set up as part of the 25th Independence anniversary programme at New Delhi.

There was reference to the advisability of having a portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. This matter had been taken up by Shri Samar Guha some years ago. I think it was in

1968, I forget the exact date, he sent a memorandum to the President and the President sent him a reply explaining the whole position. On the 26th December 1967 he sent the Memorandum to the President and the President sent a reply in May 1968. I am reading an extract from that reply to Shri Guha:

"The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has requested the Lok Sabha Secretariat to bring the suggestion that Netaji's portrait be placed in the Central Hall of Parliament, to the notice of the Committee on Portraits and Statues in the Parliament House.

There is no objection to portraits of national leaders including Netaji's being displayed in offices. Government have not issued any directions making it obligatory for Government offices to display the photographs or portraits of national leaders nor is it proposed to issue such directions now."

With regard to the erection of statue of Netaji in New Delhi, that letter says:

"Sites for erection of statues in the Capital are found by the Ministry of Works and Housing as and when any proposal is sponsored by municipal bodies, non-governmental organisation or individuals who have to bear all expenses in this regard. No proposal for the erection of a statue of Netaji in New Delhi, supported by offer of funds, has been received by that Ministry. They will take necessary action as and when firm proposals in this behalf are received."

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
What about the statue in front of Red Fort?

SHRI K. C. PANT: About the martyr's memorial, I do not know the exact position. I have enquired into

[Shri K. C. Pant]

it, because some of the freedom fighters have approached me in this connection. Certain proposals have been made earlier and some land has been suggested. I shall find out where exactly the matter stands. This is in connection with the request made by the freedom-fighters, reinforced by what you have stated here.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: When Shri K. K. Shah was the Housing Minister, he agreed to that proposal.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The question was about a committee. For the celebration of the 25th anniversary we do not have individual committees for individual programmes. Only one national committee has been formed for that purpose of which Shri Samar Guha, I think, is a member. That national committee has gone into the whole problem. Apart from that, there is no other committee.

The Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Education and the Ministry of Works and Housing had in 1969 sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 to a non-official body that is proposed for a memorial for INA soldiers at Moirang. My hon. friend referred to a statue of Netaji. It has already been unveiled by the President. He referred to the speech of the President. The Manipur Government have planned special programmes on 23rd January 1973 and on 14th April 1973,

which is the date on which the INA flag was hoisted at Moirang.

The Ministry of Defence has already made considerable progress in compiling a comprehensive history of the INA. Some important material is to be added after which its publication would be taken in hand. I am saying this because somebody made a specific reference to what the Defence Ministry is doing in the matter.

The Delhi Administration is working out the details, according to a communication we have received from them, to observe the 23rd January. The West Bengal Government have been for quite some time considering the proposal to construct the Azad Hind Memorial Column at Calcutta. They have also written to us on the subject.

So, these are the various programmes that have been taken up and, we hope, and, in fact, we are confident that with the active cooperation of State Governments, with the enthusiastic support of the Members here, the 23rd of January will be celebrated in a fitting manner to pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the enthusiasm with which it is celebrated will be in conformity with his place in our national life.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 5, 1972/Agrahayana 14, 1994 (Saka).